MENERTS making less than a square

att extraneous questions. has embodied the strength of the papers, we believe, belong to it, levoted to emancipation. The is now noticeable chiefly for its sects. Woman's rights, the abeliate, of the clerical office, of church vil government, are its obement, and disowned by nism of the world in London ost untiring. Conventions have oughout the northern fanctical men are employed as lec-zed worthy of a better cause, are ouncing the ministry, Sabecessary relica of ancient This movement o all reforms. This movement s of men. Intelligent infidels, their principles by speculative haps such aids as Bolingbroke, eaders, such as Quincy,* Phil-

ses from sheer credulity. elebrated work by the add Bolingbroke was afraid of not altogether negative—if must affirm creation to be by ater stretch of credulity echanism of the universe reous concourse of atoms, than ork of an intelligent cause; hence nes itself fanatical, and much more ity referred to. We believe, that m intelligent leaders are ahrewd farrison, and most of the mem-ny sincerely think they are doing been the Wilberforce of ike Wisberforce, pursued wisely but what a contrast is And equally contrasted

ass are men of enthusiastic arises from their fanaticism. y seem, it is a common fact

of the ministry, Sabbath, church d by these restless men, but their clieve abuses inseparable from of the practical ends of the The obvious fanaticism of this s led the religious community to pre-would remedy itself; but this is a misidly spreading, and will soon attract than a passing satirical allusion. Entriumph of error in the e prevalence of Popery, the success of and a thousand other delusions, would een effected without this one element teptical logic of Herbert, Hume, an never created a popular party. The the French philosophers never produced stress, until they connected with them measures, suited to excite the popu-Then it was that they be but the throne, and the altar, and Europe. We can scarcely conceive of raint religion more plausible to the populat the one now noticed,—appealing at are of the slave, the nat

merated are now exciting ace in New-England. They demand tention of the christian public. They alows on the fature.

my made (in the Liberator, March 1841) twill be perceived, was prior to and his abolitioniam :

syssif, I had attained the views I now mell, I had attained the hard, before I hereh, ministry, and Sabbath, before I carrison's) existence, I believe; and years before I had any acquaintent) consisted in giving my counteheld were dangerous to be known by the sple, who needed a little jugglery (!) and (') to keep them in order."

have received a copy of a vile barna cattled the Liberator, printed in Boscates the abolition of slavery and the Union. A more villanous decepabolition publications does not exist the said of Brit they are ever, by treasonable mach deavoring to create dissensions in the in the hope of subverting the govern; ill give an instance of the disinterested lese British abolitionists, with whom are twin brothers and co-partners in the cally proceedings. The British frigate at the coast of Africa, captured about 1200 and them to St. Helena, and put them to be coast. The profits of their labor will be the subjection of the coast. publication of abolition documents, ted in the southern States of this con-This is abolishing slavery with a ven-ble loss the sincerity of these inciters of d. Hanging is too good for the villains. m(Md.) News.

From the Indiana State Sentinel.

THE ABOLITION FANATIC. We copied, Wright, at a meeting of the Ginagow a Society, on the 1st of August last. The



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

From the British Friend.

American Slavery, and American Friends.

We have received a long letter, on "Abstinence from the Productions of Slavery," written by a valued Friend in Philadelphia, to a minister belonging to the Society, who had stated to the writor, that "he intended to continue the practice of purchasing the produce of the labor of slaves, to enable the slaveholder to feed them—otherwise they might starve;" and secondly, that he would observe the advice of Paul, "Whatsoever is sold in the shambles, that eat, asking no question for conscience sake." Our correspondent appears to be quite master of his subject, and ably argues the matter at issue, betwist the

Paul, 'Whatsoever is sold in the shambles, that eatsaking no question for conscience sake.' Our correspondent appears to be quite master of his subject,
and ably argues the matter at issue, betwixt the
ministering friend and himself. The communication,
however, is too lengthy for our space; nor do we
altogether unite in the yeless of the writer: but the
letter is valuable, as exhibiting the lamontably low
state of suntiment and feeling, among the members
of our Society, on the anti-slavery question, even in
what has been termed the 'City of Brotherly Lave,'
when it should be found needful thus to instruct, in
the way our correspondent has deemed it his duty,
one of their own ministers.

Priends in America may continue to tell us, as
they have done, that they do all in their power to
promote the abalition cause; and may complain of
their fellow-professors in this country, because they
consider them apathetic in the good work. If, however, the sentiments of the body generally, in America, are at all similar to those held by the prominenindividual, to whom our correspondent as ably replies; there is but too much reason to fear, that our
American brethren are quite as backward in the
great cause of Emnecipation, as has again and again
been affirmed of them. We have long been sceptical in regard to the soundness of abolitionism mong
Friends in America, and recent information, as well
as abservation, have not lessened it. Nay, we will
state our belief, and we do it advisedly, that the antistavery feeling of the body of Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and elsewhere, may be asfely
inferred from the views entertained by certain active,
inflammation members—served as the proposed of the present day, and their exertions in the **ever
humanity, (while they religiously refrain form
making themselves acquainted with those exertions
that they either cannot or will not see any
way to
promote the present day, and their exertions in the **ever
humanity, (while they religiously refrain form
making themse

was but the other day we conversed with an intelligent Friend, a man of no mean standing in New York city, who told us the same thing, almost word for word, in regard to the anti-slavery association for word, in regard to the anti-slavery association of the obsertion of the notorious Breckenridge, when in Glosgow some years ago, attempting, every one knows with what effect, to falsify the statements of George Thouseon. However sincere, therefore, the opinion given by the Friend referred to, we plainly told him we did not believe one need of the allegation.

Did our limits permit, many proofs of the state of feeling expersed by the minister to whom the letter of our Philadelphia correspondent was addressed, could be given. Not long ago, a friend of ours, in then city of Penn, was told, and that by a member of society, distinguished by his talents, his acquirements, his activity in society affairs, and of great influence in the meeting for sufferings, and other meetings—that he was entirely opposed to immediate emancipation in that country; adding, that though Justice demanded that the slaves should be set free, yet Mercy required they should be kept in slavery, until they were educated and prepared for freedom! The subjoined extract will throw some light upon this inquiry:

Terror of the Staves.—On our arrival at the gate, the slaves were all talking, and making a loud and confused noise, and not unlike that which is beard in the referse, in refusing to partake of that which is decreased, would instantly slarge.! That it was the referse, in refusing to partake of that which is beard on the referse, in refusing to partake of that which is decreased, would instantly slarge.! That it was the referse, in refusing to partake of that which is beard on the referse, in refusing to partake of that which is easily long to the slaves. The adoption of the slaves were all talking, and making a loud and the referse, in refusing to partake of that which is easily long to the slaves. The slaves were all talking, and then the sl

Wight, at a meeting of the Glasgow man of the Glasg



OCTOBER 27, 1843.

man occurrence in the operations of the slave trade; and it was in this way, I was credibly informed, that these sorrowing females had been sundered from their offspring.

The practice, then, of immolating infants is common in western Africa; not that the natives are guilty of such cruelty, for they regard the deed with horror, and their idolatry, however blind and superstitious, has never reached this climax of cold-blooded depravity. It is a custom of white men, the nominal representatives of Christianity, begun and continued purely to gratify an insatiable avarice.

Having carefully surveyed this picture of destitution and wretchedness, and having suffered his imagination to run forward to the grester horrors of the middle passage, it was not strange that Mr. Wilson should close his description by saying, 'I left the harracoon with my ceriosity amply satisfied, and with emotiens which will never allow me to visit another.'

Those who have read the foregoing extracts will, doubtless, be pleased to receive further information respecting the history of this slave-factory. In the month of August, H. B. M. brig Rapid entered the Gaboon, with the intention of surprising the factory. The month of August, H. B. M. brig Rapid entered the Gaboon, with the intention of surprising the factory. The following incident, almost too horrible to be landed.

The following incident, almost too horrible to be

landed.

The following incident, almost too horrible to be described, is introduced for the purpose of illustra-ting more fully the character of a traffic, which, in-every aspect of it, is evil, and only evil:

ting more fully the character of a traffic, which, in every aspect of it, is evil, and only evil:

An Execution.—Soon after the attempt of the Rapid to surprise the factory, a large number of slaves—between two and three hundred—broke their chains and escaped from the barracoon. Most of them were subacquently apprehended and returned. The owner, having discovered the two leaders, determined to punish them in such a manner as to intimidute the others from making a similar attempt. As soon as they had been fastened, with their hands behind them, to two of the front posts of the shade, the rest were assembled to behold the bloody spectacle about to be exhibited. The Spaniard, in the presence of his victims, put a double charge into his gun, and then placing it within two feet of the breast of one of them, discharged the contents into his heart. The head of the poor creature drooped, the blood gushed forth in a torrent, and so he died. This, one would have thought, was enough to glut the vengeance of a fiend; but it was insufficient to satisfy this merciless Spaniard. He re-loaded and discharged his gan several times into the bleeding corpse, before he began his work of death upon the other, whom, at length, he despatched in a similar manner. The bodies remained suspended to the posts, where the execution had taken place, during the whole day.

In less then ten days after this tragedy, another attempt was made to escape from the barracoon, and two others underwent the same penalty.

The child's Friend.

This is the first bumber of a monthly magazine, conducted by Mrs. Follen, 'designed for the use of families and Sunday schools.' As might be expected of any thing coming from Mrs. Follen, it does not have a folden, the work of any thing coming from Mrs. Follen, it does not have the dot any thing coming from Mrs. Follen, it does not have the work of any thing coming from Mrs. Follen, 'designed for the was conducted by Mrs. Follen, 'designed for the was conducted by Mrs. Follen, 'designed for the use of families and S

attempt was made to escape from the barracoon, and wo others underwent the same penalty.

From the Bangor Gazette. Correspondence Respecting the South.

Mr DEAR MRS. R.:

Mr Dean Mas. R.:

In my last communication, I have spoken of those who go to the slave States to reside, and have attempted to account for the opinions which such persons entertain respecting slavery. And I have little hesitation in believing that you have come to the same conclusion with myself in reference to themnamely, that they justify and approve of slavery.

—simply because they believe it mer interest to do so, Let it become for their interest to denounce the system, and they will be as true to the slave as they now are to the slaveholder. Or, to speak more correctly, they will, in either case, be found true to themselves—leaving the right and wrong of this and every other question, to be attended to by whomwho go to the slave States to reside, and have attempted to account for the opinions which such persons entertain respecting slavery. And I have little hesitation in believing that you have come to the same conclusion with myself in reference to themmanely, that they justify and approve of slavery, simply because they believe it their interest to denounce the system, and they will be as true to the slaves they now are to the slaves before the strength of the system, and they will be as true to the slaves they now are to the slaves befound true to themselves—leaving the right and wrong of this and every other question, to be attended to by whomsoever it may concern. This is perfectly consonant with our knowledge of human nature. Hence that so many persons attempt to justify a system so abhorrent to all our better feelings, can induce no surprise in the minds of any but the most superficial readers of that wonderful volume. But how much importance can be attached to opinions thus formed and expressed? What will they weigh in the scale against facts, and truth, and the eternal principles of right?

Now we the all-but that the desired streamy of the content of the

bribed to condemnation of 'southern institutions,' or to silence respecting them.

Consider, too, the fact, that by far the large majority of those who visit the slaveholding States, feel no interest whatever in the colored portion of our countrymen. Drawn toward them not even by the sympathies of a common nature. For, with the exception of the abolitionists, there are few, if any persons, who do not regard them as an inferior order of the human family, to whom they owe no fraternal duty—nay, from whose fellowship and communion they are repelled by eternal, immutable laws! Hence oppression and degradation, when connected with a skin not colored like their own,

ILM NOO

your inquiry to another communication. Plymouth Rock, Sept. 26, 1843.

From the Boston Courier. The Child's Friend.

This is a grave matter; but I hope the public will not reject the work, with all its excellencies, on this account. I suppose it world be hardly possible, at the present day, to conceal from children the fact of slavery; and they will be likely to have some opinions and feelings either against it or in favor of it. If any considerable number of us desire to have our children taught to love and cherish the 'pecuiar institution' of the South, it would be well to have another Sunday School Journal established, in which its merits might be presented in an attrac-

AGENTS.

MAINE.—A. Soule, Beth; Wm. A. Dunn, Hollewell
New-Hampener.—N. P. Bogers, Concert;—Wilham Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.
Vennont—John Boment, Noodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisberg.
Massachusettis—Mosse Emery, WestNewbury;—
Jno. L. Lord, Newburyport;—Luther Bonroll, Geolou;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everell, Princeton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—John Lewy, Lawell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dovehester and victivity;—Richard
C. French, Fall Pires; Isane Austin, Naswette;—
Elias Richards, Waymouth; ;—B. F. Rice, Barceater;—
Wm. C. Stone, Waterlown;—A. Beate, Centreville;—
Israel Perkins, Lynn;—B. Freeman, Exercter; Joseph Brown, Andree; ;—Jone, h. L. Royes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Toknesné; George W. Benson, Northampion; Alvan Ward, Andburken,
Ruddells, M. Ruddells, —Amarancy Paine, Providence;—

Ruode-Island .- Amarancy Paine, Providence;-Wm. Adams, Pawtucket;- Goc. S. Gould, Warwick. [I For a continuation of this list, see the last page

JAS, BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 668.

nding the utmost care, and previous segroes on board H. M. S. Cleopatra, withstanding the utmost care, and previous removal of 50 negroes on board H. M. S. Cleopatra, and from that time until her arrival and laiding them in Simon's Bay, June 1st, 110 more perished, leaving only 222 alive, all more or less in a sickly, emachated state, thus reducing their namber one half during their confinement on board.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard, The Embezzlement of the Emmeipator.

The Embezziement of the Emmeigator.

We find in the Kennebec Journal a letter from Charles T. Torrey, threatening the editor of that paper, and the whole human race, with prosecution for libel, for 'the publication of the facts touching this transaction.' Look at these men. They have not dared to allude to this subject in the Emancipator itself, lest the subscribers should become informed at last of the eillanus againer in which the conveyance of our organ, and of themests.

It is a fact the subscribers should become informed at last of the eillanus againer in which the conveyance of our organ, and of themests.

It is a fact the subscribers should become informed at last of the eillanus againer in which the conveyance of our organ, and of themests.

Anti-Slavery Society, and they show the sincority of this denial by applying to the moral abolition editors very vile epithet, and threatening libel prosecutions if they make historical statements respecting that event. There is one manesuve against which we feel it a duty to protest; it is the lagging in, as a screen to Joshua Leavitt, several unimpeachable abolition names; some of which were never, as far as we know, in any way connected with his affairs, and others of which though they cannot be fully vindicated, are free from the imputation of anything sordid or corrupt. A letter from Mr. Willey, editor of the Liberty Standard, at Hallowell, Me. poins in Mr. Torrey's threats, calls upon Mr. Severance, of the Journal, to retract what Edmund Quincy has written; and adds that he (Willey) is informed that a compliance with this modest request will proven a prosecution! Moreover, that the editor of the Lovell Journal, who republished a part of Mr. Quincy's article, 'is probably waited upon already by the law.' All this would be very strocious, if it were not surpremely ridiculous. Mr. Torrey threatoned us with a prosecution several weeks ago, because we used the term 'embezzled paper.' We have not retracted, (though we should be very happy to do so if we could see th do more gratifying or advantageous to us than to bring a suit, and put the transaction of which we complain, on the authentic and unchangable records

compians, on the authentic and unclangable records of the country.

In consequence of the demand for the article in the last Standard, touching the Emancipator, we have issued a 'Standard Extra,' containing a corrected edition of that article.

From the Bangor Gazette.

Dialogue between a Muister and an AbolitionMinister. How can you sympathise with those
who have left the church of Christ on account of
American slavery?

Abolitionist. Should a man leave a sect which

Abolitionist. Should a man leave a sect which allows one part of its members to live by robbing the others, and unite with a church free from the pollutions of slavery, would it be fair to accuse him of leaving the church of Christ?

Min. By no means; but is it fair to compare our southern brethern who held slaves to thieves and

robbers is not American pravery the worst kind of I admit that it is infinitely worse to rob a his liberty, his wife, and his children, than of

his money.

Abl. How many slaveholders have you in your The latest statistics made their number

Have they ever been reproved by the church? church?

Min. Our discipline is against slavery.

Abl. That is not answering my question. Have any of those 25,000 church members (whom you have acknowledged robbers) over been reproved by

the church?

Min. I cannot say that they have; but I am not responsible for slavery in the church while I testify against it.

Abi. Were you partner in a distillery or grog

shop, would your testifying against intemperance clear you of responsibility?

Min. Certainly not; but this is a different case.

Abl. I cannot see the difference in the principles involved in the two cases. Does not the whole church share in the contributions of those 25,000 robbers, who pay liberally to the church of their ill-gotten gain; and are not many of them members of your General Conference?

your General Conference?

Min. Why, to be sure, our General Book Concern, missionary funds, &c. sre in common with them.

Abl. Were you so connected with a piratical crew that your funds were in common, would you not be condemned as a pirate by the laws of your

country?

Min. I suppose I should; but you know that our church was founded by good men, and has been remarkably owned and blessed of God.

Abl. I admit this. But has not the church greatly departed from the principles of its founders, who publicly taught that American slavery was the sum of all villaging; that every slaveholder was in fact. of all villance; that every slaveholder was in fact a murderer, and that slavery in civilized or christian lands was an enormity and a crime, for which per-dition itself scarcely knew an adequate degree of punishment?

Min: Well, you know we can have more influ-

Min. Well, you know we can have more influence by remaining in the church where the great evil exists, than by withdrawing from it.

Abl. I cannot agree with you in this. Ist, because it is contrary to all the principles on which men act on other subjects. Who would think of remaining partner in a distillery to promote the temperance cause, or of supporting a pro-clavery party in order to abolish slavery?

Min. I should think it very inconsistent for a man to continue to manufacture ardent spirit to promote temperance, or to vote with a pro-clavery party to abolish slavery; but the church, you know, is different from a moral or political party.

is different from a moral or political party.

Abl. I admit that the church make higher professions of purity than either, yet you seem to require more purity in a moral or political party than you do in the church.

Min. Well, I do not like the spirit manifested by

Mn. Well, I do not like the aprit manifestica by the secolers in standering our church.

Abl. You do not call the truth slander, do you?

Min. By no means, truth will stand when the heavens and the carthaball pass away.

Abl. Well, have you not admitted that the church holds in her communica 25,000 robbers who have never yet been reproved for this abominable wickeeness? Have secoders ever said any thing worse than this of your church?

ROBERT TYLER AND REFERY. Ireland must be alike poor in poetry and patriotism when she must rely on Robert Tyler to do justice to the memory of Robert Emmett! There beats not a generous Irish heart beneath the sun that would not spurn the suggestion with indignant contempt. Robert Tyler can no more appreciate the great points of the character of Emmett—his self-sacrificing devotion to his country—his loathing of all moral meanness—his comprehensive and correct views of human rights—than a mole could understand the sublimest revelations of Astronomy. Nothing but the most egregious self-complacency could have induced this slave-holder to speak of writing Emmett's epitaph. The idea is preposterous. A man who is mean enough to compel the poor to work for him without wages—to insult and oppress the weak—to whip women and steal babies—write the epitaph of Emmett! The martyr could not rest quiet in the grave were such a profanation to be suffered.—Hartford Freeman.

I.-- NO. 42. TIONS,

nhill, Mrs. L. M. Ci S. Foster.

RS VARMING

GERY

geon Dentist LAMHALL Grange Pla

of Dental !

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DING. ED SEAMEN

Boston. afaring be DUSE MEN.

BATTISTE (16.) Holinessm. Law, on

RATOR.

may

Views of the Governor of Vermont.

The following is an extract from the late message of Gov. Muttocks of Vermont, to the Legislature of

The sad existence of slavery in many of the States The sad existence of elavory in many of the States of this Union, should be the cause of deep humiliation to the moralist, the patriot, and the Christian; but the continuance of this ineffable curse in the District of Columbia, and in the territories, should excite our warmest indignation. There, thousands of human beings are in perpetual bondage; and a slave-market is openly held at the seat of the freest government upon earth. This is a spectacle fit only for tyrants to behold: and to make this state of things not only permanent, but as if also to fasten. things not only permanent, but as if also to fasten the swful responsibility of it upon the citizens of the free States, there have not been wanting representatives in the federal government, from those States, tives in the federal government, from (happily none from our own,) who have refused where Congress has clearly the right to act, to be where Congress has clearly the right to act, to let the oppressed go free, and to abolish a traffic, which, by the spirit of the laws even of that government, is ranked with piracy itself. Nay, more: they have silenced fremonstrances of sovereign States against these grievous wrongs, and excluded the petitions of

these grievous wrongs, and excluded the potitions of the people.

A State may not infringe the compact as it exists on the subject of slavery, any more than other parts of the Constitution. We have all sworn to support that instrument: and to attempt to evade or repeal the oath, by casuistical sophistry as to its binding force, would be neither just nor wise. But whatever legislative powers the States do possess, should be exercised as occassions arise, so as not to give one scraple more of living flesh than the bond requires.

An unhappy decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made in January, 1842, in the case of Pennavivania, it is helieved.

United States, made in January, 1042, in the case of Pennsylvania, it is believed, will occasion some danger to free colored people who may be found in this State. In that case it is understood to have been decided that the federal government have an exclusive right to regulate th riode in which the claim of a master over his f tive slave shall be made; that Congross has alre-exercised that right, in a perfectly constituti manner, through the law of 1793; that all logi tion on the part of the several States, which directly or indirectly limits or restrains the right of recovery of fugitive slaves, is entirely null and void; that no State can pass a law in any way interfering with the power of summary removal from its territory of an individual claimed as a fugitive slave,—provided that this power be exercised under the sanction of the U. States Courts: but it is not obligatory upon my State to suffer its jown magistrates to exer the same power.

The law of Congress of 1793 confers the sam

The law of Congress of 1793 comers the same power upon State magistrates as that given to judges of the United States Courts, and upon that statute the Court says, that their magistrates may, if they shows exercise the authority thus conferred, united the conferred, the conferred of the conferr choose, exercise the authority thus conferred, 'un-less prohibited by State legislation.' This decision present the law of the land, and the danger is, that among our great number of magistrates, some may be found who are not well informed as to their duty, and may act unadvisedly, and thus, upon a fulse claim, consign some unfortunate being forever to hopeless slavery,—for from the decision of the

In the decision of the magistrate, there is no appeal.

I therefore recommend to the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting all magistrates, acting under the autherity of this State, from taking cognizance of, or acting under, the act of Congress passed the 12th of July, 1792, relating to fugitive slaves, or any other law that may be passed of similar import. This would seem, from the aforesaid decision, to be perfectly constitutional and proper, and indeed almost invited by the Court, by the language before quoted. By such an act, the evil consequences of the

decision may, in some degree, be mitigated.

I also recommend a law prohibiting all executive officers of the State from arresting, or detaining in gail, any person who is claimed as a fugitive slave; believing this to be a proper mode of exhibiting the determination of this State to do no act, which she may constitutionally control to the to control the second of may constitutionally omit to do, to countenance the The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has recently passed such a law, and the example is believed to be worthy of initation. If the passing of the statute proposed shall incidentally tend to prevent the recapture of fugitive slaves, may we not well exclaim in its defence, in the language of the sage of Monticello- Shall distressed human-

There are strong rounders for mulicipating that ar attempt will very soon be made to sinex the republic of Texas to the United States, as well for the purpose of creating a perpotual market for claves, as, from that large territory, to carve out slave States enough to give a successful steempt shall succeed, then wee betides our unliappy country. Who, then, can hope that the wrath of Heaven can be longer re-

I have spoken perhaps too freely upon this exci-ting subject; but at the capitol of Vermont, unlike that at Washington, there is liberty of speech upon all public topics.

our citizens, made het escape to Galeaa, on band of one of our steamboats a few days since. She succeed-ed then in procuring a passage further North. The owners of the boat have discovered that they carried an expensive passenger, is they will have to pay her to apprehend her .- St. Louis Repub.

We understand that this is the same whose case lately made considerable excitement in Wisconsin. She was followed by a couple of wo man-hunters, who discovered their prey in Milwau-kie. Fortunately, however, the girl found friends, and with great difficulty she was delivered from the power of her enemies; she was secreted by being headed up in a barrel, and fed for several days on bored in the head. She is sixteen or eighteen years bored in the head. She is sixteen or eighteen years of age, and has but little, if any negro blood in her veins, but nevertheless is a slave; and she had been guilty of the atrocious crime eff pretending to be tree, and passing herself off as a white person! What dopravity! That's the way liberty is protected in Wisconsin—headed up in a barrel! She was considered a valuable piece of property, on account of her colors and rented accounts of her colors. count of her color and genteel appearance; the hunters declaring that she could be sold for \$1200, hunters declaring that she could be some accommon for the purpose of prostitution; while a common black wench is not worth more than \$400. We understand that in Milwaukie a good deal of sympathy for the master, who was so unfortuwas manifested for the master, who was so unfortu-nate as to lose such a prize; and the kind-hearted people of that town turned out by dozens, and ured the woods, in mous horrer of smalgamatic to hunt down this young, interesting, and defence-less white girl—to return her to slavery and prostitution! This is the way female dependance, deli-cacy, and chastity, are protected in the 'land of the free and home of the brave'—hunted like a wolf last only saved from the grasp of lust and cruelty by being headed up in a barrel! Don't get excited when you talk about slavery!—Western Citizen.

Trial of two Slaves.—Wesley and Smith, two slaves, were yesterday tried for robbery, agreeably to theiprovision of the black code, by a tribunal composed of Recorder Baldwin and two citizens. They posed of Recorder Baldwin and two citizens. They were charged with robbing Mr. Jas. Rancy of \$635. Wesley was acquitted; Smith was found guilty and seateneed to seventy-five habes—twenty-five a day, well laid on—end to wear a three-pronged iron collar for six mosths.—N. O. Pic., 9th wit.

(All the devils in Tophet must have grinne All the devils in Tophet mest have grinned at the aspect presented by such a tris!—to think of a court composed of slaveholders trying two poor slaves on a charge of robbery! Can any thing more impudent than this be possibly cenceived? The Recorder and his associates are doubtless guilty of the crime of robbery every day of their lives—and yet they assume to sit in judgment upon two poor victims, who, having been forcibly deprived of the earnings of their whole lives, have unlawfully taken \$635 from the robbers or their abettors. It were far more righteous that the poor vlaves should try the Honorable Court, ay, and punish it too. How would his Honor the Recorder and his two citizens look, wearing a 'three-pronged iron collar six months,' wearing a three-pronged iron collar six months, and taking seventy-five lashes—'twenty-five a day, well laid on!' They deserve this phoisbment a thousand-fold more than the poor man upon whom they have inflicted it.—Herkimer Journal.

Cases or Concience. In Union county, Indian Jonathan Swain, a Quaker, and Dr. Casterline, have refused to testify, in a case for barboring a slave, before the grand jury of the court held at the town of Liberty; the former, because he is a non-resistant, and will not consent to be snown or affirmed; the latter because he has conscientious scruples against g evidence respecting property in man.

Swain carried his Bible into court, and re

authority overruling the opinion of the judge, but he was committed, and great crowds were going to the

COMMUNICATIONS

Essex County Anti-Slavery Society.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society was holden in Mundy's Hall, Tope-field, commencing on Friday, Oct. 13th, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

o'clock, A. M.

Luthe sheence of the President, Charles Lenex
Remond, of Salem, the meeting was called to order
by Eliza J. Kenny of Salem, one of the Vice-Presidents. The minutes of the last meeting were called for and read.

for and read.

The following resolution, presented by Addison Davis at the last meeting of the Society, was called up for consideration:

Resolved, That inasmuch as slavery is the greatest moral and political evil there is in our country, we demand of every one who claims the character of a consistent abolitionist, to give more of his time, his talents, and his money, to do it away, than for the doing away of any other evil.

The resolution was discussed by Wm. Endicott of Danvers, Benjamin Sargent of Chester, N. H. and Benjamin Emerson 2nd, of Haverhill. Wm. Endicott introduced the subjoined resolution,

which was accepted:

Resolved, That the religious bodies of Topsfield, in refusing to open their meeting-houses to the cause of the slave, have given another evidence that the road to Jericho is not the only place where the Priest and Levite pass by the man who has fallen among thieves, and have proved that their religion consists in violating the principles of Jesus of Nazereth, and we believe the man or woman who will give these bodies a sanction of approval, would not hesitate to rob a man of his dearest rights when self-interest

Discussion continued by Abel Tanner of R. I. The meeting then adjourned to meet at 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment.
The resolution by A. Davis, before the meeting at time of adjournment, was then further discussed by Sargent, after which, it was laid upon the table.
Benjamin Emerson 2nd, of Haverhill, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the pro-slavery and war sustain Resolved, I hat the pro-slavery and war assaulting religion of this country, is not Christianity, and its supporters are not entitled to the name Christian, and to call them by that name is an insult to Jesus Christ, the great author of the Christian religion.

Voted, That all persons present, or who may be present, be invited to participate in the discusn this occasion.

The resolution presented by Wm. Endicott during

the morning session, was then taken up. Osgood G. Boynton of Haverhill, moved to amend by striking out the word 'Christianity,' and insert the word 'religiou' instead thereof, which amondment was ac-

cepted.

The resolution was discussed by Endicott, Wm. Jenkins of Andover, Tanser, Richard Hood of Danvers, and Samuel Russell of Middleton. It was then laid upon the table. Ebenezer Hunt of Danvers, offered the following resolution, which was accepted:

Resolved, That in a republic where the political nower is vested in the people, he who refuses to ex-ercise his elective franchise in such a way as to rebuke the perpetrators of any great evil, fails to do his whole duty in relation to that evil.

The resolution was discussed by Hunt, Endicott, Hood, Tanner. Al'er a song, was continued by Tan-ner, Hunt and John Cutler of Danvers. Adjourned to meet at 6 1-2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Convened parshant to adjournment.

After a song, the resolution before the meeting rior to adjournment, was then laid upon the table The resolution presented by Benjamin Emerson 2nd, was then called up. Addison Davis moved to amend by striking out the words, 'and war sus-

Discussed by Davis, Endicott, Tanner, Sargent, Brown of Lynn, Joel Lake of Topsfield, and Emerson, and laid upon the table.

After a song, the resolution referring to the Tops-

field churches was taken up and discussed by Noah Jackman of North Attlebore, Sargett, Endicott, William Mundy, and Benjamin Adams of Topsfield, Hood, Fiich of Chester, Mary F. Jehkins of Andover,

A song. Adipurned to 0 to 1.1. Saturday. Morning Session.

Met agreeably to adjournment.
The resolution before the acceting was laid up James H. Swent of Georgetown, offered the fol-

Resolved, That as the anti-slavery chuse is no other than the cause of Christ and hu if there is one day in the week more holy than another, (as assumed by the church and clergy,) the advocacy of that cause is emphatically appropriate

business for that day. Benjamin Sargent introduced the following reso-

and lay up silver and gold is the life and soul of all these publications were sustained at the expense of evil; of all the oppressions that are done under the common treasury of the Society, and were consun; therefore, in order to made the heavy burdens, tinued, changed, or dropped, at the sole discretion to break every yoke, to let the oppressed go free, and renovate the world, this idol god must be cast down and given to the moles and the bais, and all human distinctions witerly demailshed and man become an equal friend to his brother man.

The resolution was then taken up and discussed

The resolution was then taken up and discussed

and discussed by the mover, Jackman, Jesse P. Har-riman, and Joseph Merrill of Danvers, Cutler and Davis.

Adjourned to 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met pursuant to adjournment.
The resolution under discussion at time of ad-

nent was further considered by B. Sargent, and then laid upon the table.

Richard Hood of Danvers, Moses Wright, and

Joseph L. Noyes of Georgetown, were appointed a committee on France.

The resolution by A. Davis, asserting slavery to

be the greatest moral and political evil, &c. was then taken up and further considered by Philo C. Pettibone of Pena. Davis, Adams, Cutler, Sargent and Noyes—after a song, was continued by Harriman nd Davis.

Adjourned to 6 1-2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Convened agreeably to adjournment.

Meeting opened by singing.

The resolution before the meeting was laid upon

The resolution by A. Davis was then taken up and still further discussed by Davis, Harriman Clarke, Cutler, Hood, Adams of E. Bradford, Noyee

and Sargeat.
The resolution was then adopted.
The resolution relating to the Topsfield churches,
was called up and discussed by Theodore G. Elliott of Georgetown, Cutler and Noyes.

Addison Davis moved to amend by striking out all

after the phrase ' Jesus of Nascreth.' The res as amended was adopted.

Voted, That the minutes of this meeting be pub lished at the discretion of the Secretary.

Voted, That the time and place of the next meeting be left to the decision of the Board.

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be tender-to Mr. Mundy for the use of this Hall. After singing, the Society adjourned sine die. ELIZA J. KENNY, Vice-President.

MARY P. KENNY, Secretary. Will the Herald of Freedom and such other pa

ers as may be disposed copy the above

The annual meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society was holden in the Unitarian meeting-house, in Lexington, on the 12th inst. The old board of officers was re-elected. The resolutions which follow were reported by the Business Com-nittee, and were fully and ably discussed by Rev. Mosers. Pierpont, May, Bowers and Thurston, and Mr. Levy, of Lowell, and finally passed unani-

privileges which our fathers professed to estab-

lish by that conflict.

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States is a series of agreements, covenants, or contracts, between the people of Massachusetts, each with all, and all with each; and whereas, it is a principle of universal morality, that the moral laws of the Creator are paramount to all human laws; or, in the language of an apostle, that "We ought to obey God rather than man"; and whereas, the principle of common law,—that any contract, covenant or agreement, to do an act in derogation of natural right, is vitiated and annulled by its inherent immorality, has been recognized by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, who, in a recent case, expressly holds that "any contract that restrupon such a basis is void"; and whereas, the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of lause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, when con strued as providing for the surrender of a fugitive slave, does 'rest upon such a basis,' in that it is a contract to rob a man of a natural right, namely, his natural right to his own liberty, and is, therefore, ab-

olutely void; therefore

2. Resolved, That we hereby give it to be disinctly understood, by this nation and the world, that as abolitionists, considering that the strength of the cause is in its righteousness, and our hope for it in conformity to the laws of God, and our respect for the rights of MAN, we owe it to the Sovereign of the Universe, as a proof of our allegiance to Him, in all our civil relations and offices, whether as private citizens or as public functionaries, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, to regard and to treat the third clause of the second section of the Courth saids of the instrument, whosever amplies fourth article of that instrument, whenever applied to the case of a fugitive slave, as ulterly null and poid; and, consequently, as forming no part of the Constitution of the United States, whenever we are called upon, or sworn to support it.

The discussion was mainly upon the second reso the discussion was mainly upon the second resolution, during which much interesting and important information was elicited. The disposition was shown by members of the Society, to shield the framers of the Constitution from the odions charge of sustaining slavery by that instrument. But Mr. Pierpont proved by the Madison papers, that the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the Indiad States, was adopted. ne Constitution of the United States was adopted by the Convention with the express understanding that it applied to the slaves. The original, as rethat it applied to the staves. The original, and ported by Committee, was worded differently. But on the last day of the session, at the close of the day, when many of the members had retired, the clause was altered to the present reading, by slave-

olding management, and then passed.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be present ed to the proprietors of the house for their kindness in promptly loaning it to the Society for this occasion.

SAML. C. WHEELER, Sec. Groton, Oct. 13; 1843.

How it is Done.

Mr. EDITOR: It will astonish some of the friends of freedom t learn that the present action of the Liberty party is friely to be more effectual in extending the curse of African slavery on this continent, than the efforts of even slaveholders themselves. Indeed, the great movement which will be made for the admission of Pexas in the next Congress, can only succeed with their aid. Giving the vote of every slave representative in Congress in favor of this measure, it will still require the aid of 40 or 50 members from the free States to carry the vote. Let us inquire where can these be obtained? Does any one doubt how Charles G. Atherton and his colleagues will vote? Does any one doubt how many politicians of the same stamp from Pennsylvania, and especially Ohio, will vote? How have they voted heretofore? Who placed one of these men, Gov. Shannon, in the gu-bernatorial chair of Ohio? Who will place six or bernatorial chair of Ohio? Who will place six or eight members of the same class from Ohio in these seats in Congress? The Liberty party, and they alone. Did they vote for Shannon? No. Will they vote for the pro-slavery Congress men? No, but they will oppose the election of Joshua R. Giddings, and every other tried friend of the slave who refuses to join their party, by which movement they rive effect to the plurality law of Ohio, which gave Shannon his seat, and will at last give six members in favor of the admission of Texas.

'Oh Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy

From the Emancipator.

Transfer of the Emancipator.

Some of my friends have repeateding the transfer of the Emancipator from the old American Anti-Slavery Society, by which it subsequently came nto my hands.

into my hands.

The Emancipator was first commenced in New-York, early in 1833, by C. W. Denison, in connexion with W. Goodell, and others. When the American Anti-Slavery Society was formed, in December, 1833, the management of all its operations was confided to the Executive Committee, of which Arthur Tappan was the head. This Committee purchased the subscription list of the Emancipator, and continued a paper, under this and other papers. continued a paper, under this and other names. one of their instrumentalities in carrying on the work—changing the size, title, editorship, price, &c., at their sole discretion. They also establish-They also establish Resolved, That as the love of, or desire to obtain thought the interest of the cause required. All

The resolution was then taken up and discussed by Davis, Sargent, Cutter, Jenkins and Sweat, and then laid upon the table.

The resolution by J. H. Sweat was then taken up and discussed by the mover, Jackman, Jesse P. Harand discussed by the mover, Jackman, Jesse P. Harand discussed by the mover, Cutter and embarrassment was much aggravated by the conduct of the Liberator, and some disaffected person in Massachusetts, who exerted their utmost in Massachusetts, who exerted their utmost innu-ence to prevent funds from being sent to the relief of the Committee. Under these circumstances, the Committee were at length so crippled that they could not, with all their efforts, raise money to pay the weekly expenses of the establishment. were, therefore, compelled to see where they could retrench still more. At this time, a portion of the Committee were quite uneasy at the course I had pursued in advocating the newly-formed Liberty party, and I had reason to believe that this considparty, and that at the next meeting a vote would probably be passed, to discontinue the Emancipator. ment, and that at the next meeting a vote would probably be passed, to discontinue the Emancipator. From having been connected with the paper, and devoted my best exertions to it for three years, I raturally felt an interest in it, and a reluctance to see it go down under me; I saw, also, that the Committee had not duly considered what was due to subscribers, who had paid in advance, amounting to \$1000, or \$1500, and who would get nothing if the paper stopped, and who might, therefore, legally and equitably, call on the Committee for the damage. I was also desirous of continuing to labor as editor in the cause to which I had devoted myself. Yet I was also be supported by the support of the cause to which I had devoted myself. Yet I was wholly without resources to help myself. How-ever, I wrote to the Committee, it not being con-venient for me to attend the meeting, and offered that, if they would transfer the list to me, I would engage to furnish an anti-slavery paper to subscriwho had paid in advance, to bers who had paid in advance, to the amount of their unsatisfied payments. This offer was accepted, and, as I was informed, without a word of discussion in the Committee. But before a regular transfer was made of the books, the Committee of the New-York City Anti-Slavery Society heard what was going on, and the probability that the paper and its editor would be removed from New-York, and they at once resolved to avert what they

* The Constitution of the Society, adopted in 1833. The Constitution of the Society, adopted in 1633, committed the whole responsibilities of the Society to the Executive Committee, in the interval between one annual meeting and another. If the Society, at its annual meeting, actually ordered may thing to be done, the Committee would be bound to respect it, done, the Committee would be unconstitutional.
There were no such orders. The Committee, w unless clearly inexpedient or unconstitute, when there were no such orders. The Committee, when appointed, were the Society—subject to no control by any other body, and bound by no restrictions but the Constitution, liable, however, to be censured or removed by the Society, at its next annual meeting. The Committee were not trustees or agents, they were principals, under the written Constitution which prescribed their duties, The Society never passed a voice concerning the Emacipator, or in any other way is adopted it as theirs, or took it out of the control of the Committee. The Committee bought it, sustained it. mounts:

1. Resolved, That standing as we are upon the very spot where was struck the first blow in the American revolution, we demand for our colored countrymen the full enjoyment of all the rights and chaser, for a fair price, is unconcernable.

considered a calamity. They proposed that the paper should be transferred to them, on their pledge to sustain it, under the same editor, for one year. to sustain it, under the same editor, for one year. I at once surrendered my bargain, and the transfer was made, by bill of sale, to that Committee. This, of course, accured their dues to all subscribers who had paid in advance, and the further object of continuing the Emancipator for another year. The offer which I first made, equal to \$1000, or \$1500, was an ample consideration for the subscription list—much more than it was worth. In fact, it had no pecuniary value, because it was then, and had been from the beginning, a bill of excesse to the condition of the Emancipator, which he promised the Low of the Emancipator of the Emancipator. This last here extends the condition of the Emancipator. This last here extends the condition of the Emancipator. This last here extends the condition of the Emancipator. This last here extends the condition of the Emancipator. The condition of the Emancipator. The condition of the Emancipator which he obtained possessing the condition of the Emancipator. The condition of the Emancipator. The condition of the Emancipator of the Emancipator. The condition of the Emancipator. This last the condition of the Emancipator. been from the beginning, a bill of expense to the proprietors. It had a value to me, which I was while to proprietors. It had a value to me, which I was while go pay for, from the long connexion of my name with the paper. Of course, the terms finally obtained, were still more advantageous to the cause, as the Committee regarded it. The stories that have been told about 10 or \$20,000 invested by the Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to thank of the American A.S. Society have reason to t ciety in the Emancipator, are sheer fabrications.

There was not a dollar invested ' in it, beyond the control and others of the Committee of 1820 do nominal value of the subscription list, and the paper books in which the accounts were kept. The print-ing had always been done by contract. The Committee never 'invested' money in any thing, except in the books and tracts which they published and kept for sale, and the stereotype plates of their standard publications. The sums that had been expended on the Emancipator were no more an 'investment' than the sums that had been expended in prints have taken the matter up, he feels it necessary vestment' than the sums that had been expended in office rent, or fuel, stationery, and postage. They were alike a part of the current expenses of the Society, necessary to its efficiency and the progress of the cause. Whether these or any other sums were judiciously expended, is not the question here. They were honestly expended by the Committee, in the regular exercise of the trust reposed in them by their election to office. And the transfer of the Emancipator was equally honest, and done in good faith by all the parties concerned. The money was

ever been realized from them, although they have constantly been before the public for sale, duly ad-

'For what's the worth of any thing But so much money as 'twill bring?'

It is true, the Committee did raise a sum of mouthen known to the Committee, on account of the deep interest he felt in the World's Convention, then price, is unconcernable ! have the Committee properly represented, because the case. We had good reasons for believing that the case to had good reasons for believing that the Committee in question did regard not only the they had taken so prominent a part in its origination, offered to advance the sums necessary to secure the attendance of Messrs. Birney and Stanton, and to attendance of Messrs. Birney and Stanton, and to take some of these boooks in pledge for the re-payment. But this individual, whose money was his own, did not offer to advance money for the general purposes of the Society, nor would he have done it for the support of the Emancipator, because he was then strongly opposed to the Emancipator and its then strongly opposed to the Emancipator and its committee become its 'OWNERS'—they are not was he under any obligation to do so. If then strongly opposed to the Emancipator and its editor, nor was he under any obligation to do so. If I am correctly informed, he has never realized anything at all from the books for what he did advance. And the Committee could not find another man in the nation willing to advance the money. They were, therefore, just as helpless in regard to all their other expenses, as if no nerson had aided them in

are, theretore, as if no person had aude the part to the Convention.

I could give many more circumsticated avils, but they be a person of the purpose of th would occupy space which is needed for other purposes, and some of them might criminate other persons, which I have no desire to do; and I suppose nothing would silence those who are bent on driving me from my post. The honest and candid will but a very small part, while they consumed a very great part. There was but one man of fortune on

Boston, Oct. 9, 1843. N. B. The whig editors who have (not copied, but as of their own knowledge) asserted that I 'em-bezzled' the property of the Society, and 'stole' the types and press on which the Emancipator is print-ed, will manfully retract their own assertions of the ly retract their own assertions, o people will pass judgment on them. And other pa-pers of the same party will be cautious how they give currency to similar assertions, unless they are

prepared to prove them before the proper tribunal.

it now stands, in season for the Emancipator of last week, but was crowded out by matters deemed of more immediate and general interest than the question whether I 'stole' the Emancipator. After the Emancipator had gone to its readers, the National Anti-Slavery Standard came to hand, having an Edit, but was transferred to the Society, because he was it was then begun anew, Vol. 1. No. 1, and continued great many mis-statements, no small number of iquity in this transaction. The article contains figreat many mis-statements, no small number of which must be wilful, because the writer had before which host be writer, secands the writer had before him both the records of the old Committee, and the full and true statement of the affair which I published in the Emancipator, in August, 1840. Mr. lished in the Emancipator, in August, 1840. Mr. Child, the editor, is a zealous and bigoted partizan of the Whigs, and the appearance of the present article confirms the opinion I expressed some weeks ago in regard to the policy of the Whigs, in causing with the RIGHT to do it. The New-York Committ a general and unscrupulous concert of Clayites and Garrisonians, to crush the editor of the Emancipator. the occasion of giving a brief history of the number of the standard article to the standard article to the occasion of giving a brief history of the number of the standard article to do so? And yet they, therefore, a right to do so? And yet they are every whit as much the American Anti-Slavery Society, wrested it from its proper owners, and perverted it to purposes for the control of the capital stock, as the N. Y. Committee were of the Emancipator, and other property to the anti-slavery society, wrested it from its to the anti-slavery society. American Anti-Slavery Society, wrested it from its proper owners, and perverted it to purposes foreign to the anti-slavery cause. In the mean time, I will only say, that the old faithful Committee were first prohibited from collecting funds in Massachusettë; that when debts pressed upon them, it was plainly intimated at Boston, that the disaffected clique intended to seize upon the Society, and would not pay the debts; that the Committee were personally responsible for those debts, which had been incurred for rent, paper, printing, clerk hire, and other sefviees of the Society; and that in anticipation of the possibility of these interlopers succeeding, the Committee, as they were honestly bound to do, secured the creditors of the Society as far as they could by a session of the Society as far as they could by a passion of the Society as far as they could by a passion of the Society as far as they could by a passion of the Society as far as they could by a passion of the Society as far as they could by a passion of the Society as far as they could be society as the society as the society as far as they could be society as the creditors of the Society as far as they could, by an assignment of all the property remaining in their hands to trustees, to dispose of it for the payment of hose debts. The Emancipator had been their property like the rest, and had it not been previously old to the City Society, it would have passed by the ced of assignment, the publication would have sopped, and the subscription list and accounts weight have been assets in the hands of the trustees. The law Committee were told by the trustees that they mw Committee were told by the trustees that there my Committee were told by the trustees that they might have the property if they would give security for the debts, but they declined, and very prudently, for the property never paid a tithe of the debts, and the old Committee have paid out of their own pocket, I believe, six or eight thousand dollars on account of these old debts. The only difference to the count of these old debts. The only difference to the nw, or present Committee, is, that by the sale of the Emancipator, the paper, instead of being dead in the hands of the trustees, is alive in my hands, and i generally believed to be rendering good service in the anti-slavery cause. I know of no other reason but this, why the Whigs, Garrisonians, and saveholders, are so much acandalized at the transaction, which in every sense was as fair and correct as my bargain and sale, or assignment ever made by a rerchant. The Committee were the lawful owners of the property, and disposed of it, not only according to their best judgment, but in the only way contribute the committee in t ditte, who refused to make any provision for the would be obliged to do what the ditte, and no more right to the property than the of money would have been raised to prevent it, -pro-cided, it could have been disbursed by some one in

THE LIBERATOR

PRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1843.

respecting the manner is which he obtained posses action, and others of the Committee of 1839-40-

Emancipator was equally nonear, and done in good faith by all the parties concerned. The money was expended on the paper, partly in paying for the editing and printing, and partly in distributing large numbers of papers gratuitously, which was no more an investment than if it had been spent in the distribution of tracts.

The value of the list was not only increased by sidered trifle. It is as follows: * The Constitution of the money expended on it, but it depended very little upon the name of the American A. S. Society. The responsibilities of the Society to the Executive Comupon the name of the American A. S. Society. The great body of the subscribers to the paper valued it chiefly for the manner in which it was conducted, as may be seen in the fact that very few, if any, discontinued their subscription in consequence of the transfer. I do not remember hearing of more that transfer. I do not remember hearing of more would be bound to respect it unless clearly inexpediture and the decomposition to the transfer. An assertion has been made that at the time of the transfer, the Committee had property on hand scorth more than \$14,000. This is as groundless as the other. There was on hand a quantity of antithe other. There was on hand a quantity of antislavery books and stereotype plates, set down in the
agent's 'account of stock' as amounting to something like that sum. But the Committee tried in
vain to raise money on it for the relief of their
treasury. And as for the sale of them, there was
then but a very trifling demand for books, and it
soon ceased altogether. I.do not suppose two thousand dollas, perhaps not one thousand dollars, have
ever been realized from them, although they have
ever been realized from them, although they have
ever been realized from them. although they have do not usually pass resolutions that their own propvertised, &c. Now, when any man says here was \$14,000 'worth,' the reply is at hand relieved of it,) or took it out of the control of the Committee. THE COMMITTEE BOUGHT IT, SUSTAIS-ED 17, (with whose money?) sappointed the editor were liable for its debts, OWNED it, and sold it. In ey on this property for certain purposes, about the selling the Emancipator, and in assigning the other property, THEY ACTED AS OWNERS!!! And then known to the Committee on assumit of the

This we always supposed to be the true state of assets, but the members of the Society, as their private property-but who could have hoped for this unblushas if no person had aided them in impudence furnish a parallel to this stupendous piece of audacity? One would suppose, from the manner in which Mr. Leavitt speaks of the Committee's huybelieve the solemn affirmation I now make, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing is a true, just, and fair account of the transfer of the Emancipator, with its most material attendant circumstances.

JOSHUA LEAVITT.

Boston Oct. 9. 1842 but a small part of the receipts of the treasury while at least six thousand dollars were absorbed in these purposes, the support of the Emancipator, and the purchase of the stock, were contributed by hundreds and thousands of the members of the Society ;and yet of this property, Mr. Leavitt regards the Com P. S. The above article was written precisely as mittee, to whose cure it was entrusted, as the OWNast ERS, and not as the TRUSTEES ! Thus was the Emuncipator sustained, not by the Committee, but by thus sustained, it is almost ridiculously unnecessary

> Mr. Leavitt evidently makes a mistake which has been but too common in this age of great financial op--but had they the right to do so? Perhaps Mr. Biddle may think so; but I can assure Mr Leavitt that the stockholders, and honest men generally, are of quite another opinion.

It should be remembered that this is a simple matter en incurred of business,-a plain matter of dollars and rent, paper, printing, clerk hire, and other service involving the question of the relations and duties of appears, is Mr. Leavitt's opinion of the relation of ah Executive Committee to the Society that amploys itof agents to employers-of attorneys to that as soon as money is entrusted to them, it become their own. It is well that he has made this frank con fession of his faith. They who trust him hereafter know what to expect. Dr. Jahnson once, on being asked his opinion of one who had expressed profligate sentiments in his presence, said, 'Why, Sir, if the man does not hold the opinions he professes, he is a liar, and I don't see what credit he can expect to get by that; but if he does hold them, why, then I advise Miss Reynolds (the lady of the house) to count her

would be entrusted to them. But the Committee knew well enough, that if they had stated that they to their best judgment, but in the only way con-ent with justice to all parties. The new Com-ee, who refused to make any provision for the would be entrusted to their but they had stated that they would be obliged to do what they did, that any amount

whom the donors could confident a not trust the Committee with it. I ; say that not three hundred dellars a seand could have been raised in

But besides the innate about have a proof to adduce to show that ext, to which I think even Mr. Lean ect. The Emancipator was true of the Executive Committee, held (The Annual Meeting, when the 3 vide for its wants, being on the la. lutions were passed as extrar ilso to the name of the recording offs. In the Executive Committee, April 16.

Resolved, That he the sum of five naus nonpage dollars add enable him to fulfil his mission.

Resolved, That so much as it

THERE HUNDRED dollars to Mr. ted of the subscriptions made at the ing, and the pledge of the Maine Sor Resolved, That the sum of re-Resolved, That the sum of rive me be appropriated to defray the expense ton, (another member of the Committee and that as much of the pledge of the ty, be specially pledged for that purpose.
(Signed) JOSHUA LEAVIT

Leavitt a

service)

stage of

in at last

Thus, at the VERY SAME MEETING the Emancipator was transferred by the C cause they could not raise \$300, they \$800, for an excursion to England of selves, and which money was actually Mesars. Birney and Stanton ded go to Espiral merican Society have good remon to by Leavitt speaks mysteriously of some or son who was willing to advance money for pose, on the pledge of the other property of ety. But while he is thus oreenlar, and don form as whether or not this benevolent were a member of the Committee, we must fied with the fact, that while the Com ferred the Emancipator because they conti \$300, they did actually raise \$800, to induly their own number in their taste for freign Can it then be true, as Mr. Leavitt amera, it Committee could not, with all their effent, y to pay the weekly expenses of the nesting Was the pretence of poverty, a tree prosect

This is a plain tale of the muon a will Emancipator passed out of the possession of the ican A. S. Society into that of the N.Y. City 8 How Mr. Leavitt got it of them, he saither But if their title was not a good out, with he. Whather or not it was good, men of being of honor must judge. To them, I lumber deciding on the character of this ac, and of such epithets to it and its perpetational in either of the two great parties ever comis an action as this? And can there be my policy the country, of any description, less entitle onfidence of abolitionists, than the leading alia Presidential candidate of the Liberty pany? A word us to the transfer of the other proper the Society. The Society had supplied feeds for

lications, atereotype plates, &c. of which a qu put down in the account of stock at me firms that the value of this property was not one its cost. The Society knew what it cost them, believe that in their hands it would have pronearly if not quite its cost. This property, as we the Emancipator, Mr. Leavitt has the face to a was 'THE PROPERTY' of the Committee justifies the assignment of this other property of personally responsible for them—that's duffer clique' (i. c. the majority of the Society, heigh owners of the property.) intended to nice us Society, and would not pay the debts, de & S it is true that the Committee were in honorgener responsible for these debts,—and farther, dather ciety was not liable in equity or bosorto por thing of them—and this on grounds which pregnant note, which developes his new princip ceases to be an agent, and becomes the come makes this admission : "If the Society, at its meeting, actually ordered any thing to be dete, Committee would be bound to respect it, saint it proposition was made to limit the one by the Committee. Various smaller was suit posed, but \$32,000 was finally agreed to the proper limit. A large majority of the Seciety as ready to pass this resolution, and it did sty pressed to a vote on account of the richmints of Committee, whose nice sense of bear and stopie delicacy could not brook such an implied and upon themselves? This was dotte, beware, with istinct understanding that the pleasate of tis fate was fully understood, and that it would be simple and that such an intimation would be een b binding upon men of honor and coascince the most stringent resolution could be. No some the Society's back turned, however, than the mittee set on foot a plan for raising \$100,00, mi actually raise nearly \$50,000 in about at \$5.000 however, the conduct of the Committee came such that their constituents supped the se Whatever they spent over \$32,000 was judy at own risk, and the Society was not in come swerable for a penny of it. They had so mate most to assign the property to secure these debts, (s were mostly due to their selves,) than a super who has disobayed orders, has to tell the ship his commissions and expenses. They speed \$47,000 in six enouths (\$15,000 more than they their constituents were willing that they rnise) in extravagant salaries to themselves to most prodigal expenditure, devoted not so such destruction of slavery as of abolitionists, and it signed the property their employers led left as the dobts they had incurred! And now Mr. Les makes a merit of it that the Committee effects atore the property, if the Society would give see for the debts! This was, of course, refus ever, there can be no doubt in the minds of my know the character of the Am Society, that Committee conducted justly and honorably is on to the property of the Society, that the delia so have been cheerfully as used and paid. It is raise a larger sum to establish the Standard, which conveying away of the Emancipator sentered and sary, than the amount of the debts. It is result that while upon this point, Mr. Leavitt does not tion, in justice to the N. Y. City Society, who see the receivers of the Emancipator, that that bedy offered informatly to restore it to the Society, " MR. LEAVITT COULD BE RETAINED EDITOR! But the Society productly prefured exponditure of many thousand dollars in the dishinent and support of the Standard to the conbrance of such help.

At the time of the assignment of the other report of the Society to secure their debts, contracted in lation of their known pleasure, the Society belief and I presume the trustees also, that it was a nearly or quite its nominal value. Mr. Leavilland that it has proved nearly worthless. It is to that this is the case, as no account of sales in been rendered, or halance paid, to the Society. asserting be true, this is the reason. Almost money givers and purchasers among the abo were members or friends of the American Of course, they refused to buy their own peoper

XIII...

E MEETING

ek rot on their shelves as a fustimony against But in the hands of its rightful proprietors it doubtless have produced its full value, of sthing near it. If it be true that the trustoes thers of the Committee have suffered loss by rangement, it is their own fault. They made on, and must shide by it. Had they de all the property of the Society to their suc would have been paid long ago,

There are other points in Mr. Leavitt's article ere open to remark. But I purposely confin if to the business transactions and pecuniary the Committee, in relation to the Emanci d the other property of the American Society g are more absurd or more atrocious. The innes with which he describes the Committee (who red whatever consequence they had from their ion as the servants of the Society, and who warrely an exception, utterly disappeared the neat they were ignuminiously dismissed from its STHE LAWFUL OWNERS of the ty's property, is such as one soldum sees off the of a play-book. It may amuse, but seive, the tribunal before which the cause ratlast brought for decision, the tribunal of honor-

B. We have spread Mr. Leavist's statement in the renders of the Liberator. Will be lay is reply before those of the Emancipator? News

The Anti-Slavery Platform.

The object of the anti slavery movement is to abol the specific evil of negro alavery. Every man who manife cough to be willing to heip forward use has a right to join in the movement. The own principles to his case, and he has no right any thing more. Cuncurt of action among ab essential to the success of the cause. Connot be had, except on the terms of mutual forsea and toleration. One man, or one set of ons, is as good upon the anti-slavery platform as man, or another set of spinions. Those upon afil to their own ideas of duty touching this mat-, and nothing more. This they have a right to ask, ung they may discern in their conduct, in the light their own acknowledged principles. They have no alt to decide that this or that class of men cannot be ist from the necessity of the case, or to de the common time and money to the destruction of other institution than slavery. Civil government nay be a wicked thing, but a government-man has as ged a right upon the plutform as a non-resistant. I y be a holy thing-but the non-resistant stands equal terms with the politician. Church and ministry may be of God, or of the but the minister and church member, and the one-outer, have equal rights on that platform. Indiideal property may be of divine or of diabolical origa, but the capitalist is as good a man on the antiry platform as he that would have all things in amon, and vice versa. And any of these classes rold have good cause of complaint, if the time and which he has helped to contribute for the spe fepurpose of destroying negro slavery, should plied to the destruction of what he receives, or the iding up of what he rejects. The come-outer s just cause to complain if anti-slavery in rementalities were used to propagate a belief in the tise arigin of the institutions of the Church and istry;-the non-resistant, if they were used to deled and support a government resting on the right to de haman life at discretion; the re-organizer of a in of things. They would have cause of complaint, muse it would be (whether so designed or not) s each of faith towards them, to divert time and mon v that they had contributed for a specific purpose to

igate into the truth or the falsehood of all inations and opinions to which men hold. The true sophy of this, and of every other specific reform, sume that all opinions are true, and every in station what it professors to be, and then rigidly to mad of every one to apply his principles and to efect fidelity, for the extinction of slavery. Of this fillty every one is to judge, and if he thinks his nighbor is wanting in it, he is bound to utter his tes-Our brothren are perishing in the stency of the opinions and practices of those who willing to go with us to their resone. We, of m, think our way of going to work the best, be mallow-laborers do their best in their way also, anot complain of them. All they have to give sand of those who profess to listo slavery, and

But, it may be said, if we find an opinion or institu directly across our track, is it not our legitimate tes to attack and destroy it? I answer yes, pro ded its hostility to the abolition of negro slavery be ent in its very essence-so that its prevalence of necessity defout that object. But where is hit such an opinion or such an institution, except-The opinion that slavery is right, and the inst founded upon it -- and the Colonization Society a State is not such an institution-for if the State fied out its idea, slavery would of necessity dis The political parties are not such institufor the principles of all of them cover th to ground of anti-slavery, and if carried out, is stopped the m diestantly abolish slavery. The church and by are not such institutions, for if they had been ful in their own professed principles of duty, sla would have been extinct long ago. All these ons are good enough for the ab lition of negro my, if they are used with fidelity for that and It base and wicked want of fidelity to their own aledged standard of duty, that is the just cause ng that they she deous indignation and stern rebuke. I may In the State and its parties are false to abso-Fith-but still I see that they can abolish negro Wif they will lent be true to such principles of yers had loft to see they profess to hold. I may regard the in and the ministry as impostures, but I know y would give secuthey will use the power they have, on the a they profess, negro slavery would be specished. I cannot, therefore; uniault any institutions on the anti-alavery platform-Society, that had er my private opinion may be of them-as ly and inherently opposed to the alfolition of For I see that they are not so of their

ed honorably in re ture, but only through the wickedness and and paid. Standard, which ites of their members. It is begging the bis. It is remark a to assert that it is impossible for a Whig or rol, a clergyman or a church-momber, to be an Leavitt doss not Society, where a him any of these things, that is hostile to or, that that body on. It is his winked inconsistency-his on infidelity to his own principles, that is the E RETAINED overcome. I admit these classes of mer udently preferred their own principles, and the practical of the slave, as a general, perhaps as an alvarual thing; but there is nothing in their Principles (bad as they may be) that is ostile to the abolition of negro slavery old up their inconsistency and guilt before the the Society belie tobuke them in the cars of all the people; e. Mr. Leavittaff. less. It is to be ho loag as there is a single man holding to these or institutions, (whatever my private apinem may be) who is a faithful abolitionis long as there is a natural possibility of one besel, I cannot attack them as an abolitionist. to the Society. ellere this to be true in principle as to the tion of this reform, so I believe it to be the bes policy. I believe there is nothing that pro-size American Sol ficians and ecclosisatios (particularly the last)

that they are strong on this point in the general mind. cisely the same character, within a short tin ly consequence. We should be careful how we suffer tending physician as a case of fracture! What ters had been ' dragged in destroyed. But millions of our brethren are suffering mother can give, under such circumstances. pembering to bear a most faithful testimony to each must clapse before it can be used freely, and without other for any, even the least, neglect to employ all pain; but the work has been effectually done. the power and influence we feel it to be right to use for the removal of any evil, for the abolition of sla-

A Brief Rejoinder to a Short Answer.

Mr. Leavitt replies thus briefly, in the last Eman sipator, to a question I proposed a short time since in is form : '1. The Emancipator in March, 1840, was the property of the American A. S. Society, 2. It HE GET IT? He says, 'By purchase and bill of sale If so, say so.' I reply, amply enough, provided THE gret as we do ourselves, as it had well nigh res BILL OF SALE PROCEEDED FROM, AND THE CON-TI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, THE ORLY BODY THAT HAD that needed to be done in the latter case, but to THE RIGHT TO SELL IT.

It is not of much consequence how such a piece of siness as this was managed-but there are those who would like to know, merely for the curiosity of the thing, not that it would change their opinion of the transaction in the least, 1. What valuable con-Committee for the Emancipator; and, 2. What raluable consideration the N.Y. City Society received from sarily—and inflicting much needless pain on those Mr. Leavitt for it .- R. Q.

A Word of Warning

The members and friends of the American A. S. Society, who know the manner in which the Emancipator came into the hands of its present possessor, possession in regard to his skill, so averse is he to nd yet remain subscribers to it, are invited to give carnest heed to the following words of Mr. Leavitt:

the money expended on it, but it depended very le upon the name of the American Anti-Slavery:

There are names upon it that have been made to ontran hundreds. Such mon, however they may deceive homselves by metaphysical arguments, or soothe States. their self-love by the fluttering unction of a false and vicious magnanimity, are dealing deadly blows to the cause they love, and are laying up labor and sorrow of the successful efforts of Dr. Sweet, in cases of exfor themselves, and added years of misery for the treme difficulty. Among these are the following: slaves. It has been by the toleration of those who A teamster had a load weighing 6000 lbs. run ovo know the character of the Emancipator and of its editor, and who yet have given them the encourage ground into cuts about four inches deep, and shockent of their countenance, that it still lived to aim its ingly crushed. He is now well and active, without blows at themselves shat the basis they love. Let them reflect whether their conduct does not transcend the the guilt, of crime.- E Q.

Letter from the Editor.

The following letter, intended for our last number, owing to some irregularity ld the mail, was not received in seuson to be laid before our renders at that be at his editorial post, after the present number.

FRANKLIS; Ct., Oct. 13, 1843;

could tell me where Dr. Sweet was to be found. 'I living maggets. Under his care, the lady recovered the am the man, said he. Then you are the men I use of her limb. want to see, I replied. We were quite fortunate in A lawyer of Macon, Georgie, had a son born with finding him at home, -for we had come at a venture, a club foot. A surgeon was employed, at an arly as he is constantly sent for in all directions, by period, for a whole year, to straighten the foot but those who are acquainted with his extraordinary skill in all dislocations and fractures of the bones. We delphia could afford was next sought, and trid it drove up to the door of his house, (a large, misshapen, vain. The child was then placed, for a short two, antiquated dwelling,) and soon introduced ourselves under the care of the celebrated Dr. Mott, of Newto him, and were in turn introduced to his family, consisting of his wife and a troop of children, stone afflicted father made a visit to his brother at Norweh, of whom are already beginning to prove that, in the who was a physician, and who recommended the inwork of bone-setting, as well as in other particulars, ployment of Dr. Sweet in the case. In the cours of

You will recollect that our physician at Northamp ton decided, that the injury done to Mrs. G's arm was a fracture of the coronoid process of the close; at the (Norwich,) was caught by one of his arms by the old elbow; and that, for about five weeks; the arm conof the picker, and carried over the drum upward of
tioned to grow worse, instead of better, without his one hundred times, through a space of about fourten

tencies with their own avowed principler. A pro slave- friend, Dr. E. D. Hudson, who was absent from the ry clergy man does not wish to have his office attacked, Community? at the time of the accident, was induced sure, but I believe he would much prefer to have to look at the case. After a careful examination, he his office attacked, than his Christian character im
tated that, in his opinion, there was a dislocation, peached. The policy of the enemies of the apti-slabut no evidence of any fracture, and advised us to
very cause has ever been to divert attention from the
procure forthwith the best surgical aid, as it was then Irise issue—their want of fidelity to their own principples of duty. This has been particularly the case with
the pro-slavery clargy. Non-resistance, woman's
rights, infidelity—averything has been triad—and now
they are willing to shift the issue, even to their own
they are willing to shift the issue, even to their own
they are willing to shift the issue, even to their own. divine commission, rather than to have the true issue its place, and lay over the radius and ulna more than made up before the people. Whether their claims to an inch. There was no fracture. This was the thin a divine legation be well or ill founded, they know or fourth case he had been called to remady, of pre-But to be convicted of deselection from duty is of dead, one of which had been ignorantly treated by the s them to shift the issue from ground where they are satire on the boasted science of the schools! He weak to one where they feel themselves strong. This declined attempting to reduce the dislocation at that mutual toleration of each other's opinions'is essential time, on account of the great suffering that must un to combined action. When those who had been aboli- avoidably be inflicted by such a harsh operation, but tionists began to weary of their work, and to seek out prescribed the frequent application of his liniment devices to cover their retreat back to the pro-slavery the arm, for some ten or twelve days, in order to world and church, their pretence was that other mut- soften and clongate the contracted cords and tendens upon the anti-slavery plat- at the end of which period, we again visited his form. Had this been true, it had been good cause of Seven weeks had now elaped since the accident hap now organization. Their misfortune was, that it was peried; during all which time, ossification had been A LIE-and they knew it to be such. Let us be cau- going on around the lower part of the humerus, the figure how we expose our enterprise to any just cause of reproach or advantage on the part of its enemies.

But are we thus to narrow our minds, and confine them to the limits of one idea? By no means. The placing dislocated bones, as every surgeon knows. anti-slavery platform is an ample one for all its pur- Dr Sweet is not a man to make any flourishes, or to poses, but it does not cover the whole world. There boast of his skill. On asking him, at our first visit is planty of room in the world beside to assault what- whether he thought he could effect a cure, he simply ver we find false and evil around us, without bringing replied, 'I have never yet failed to do so, in a six it there. The Creator has made as so that we can do but one thing at a time. All that consistent anti-sla. Every thing depends on the ossification that has taken very can ask of those that profess it, is, to do that one place, as nothing else lies in the way.' I have now thing at the time they have mutually agreed to devote the unspeakable satisfaction to inform you that, to to it. All other time is free to them to utter and to day, the Rubicon has been passed, and the humeruact whatever their tongues or hands can find to say or adjusted to its natural position, without any kind o to do, about any other evil. The gross iniquity of machinery, and simply by the skilful pressure of his negro slavery will be abolished, but the world will all-powerful hands. Mrs. G. sustained the painful opstill be filled with imposture and violence and blood eration with much courage and fortitude, and mingled and wrong. Philanthropists will have enough to do the smiles of joy with the tears of suffering when for a long time after that course form of wickedness is was finished—such smiles as none but a wife and under its hideous abominations. Thousands are ready course, the arm is still considerably swollen, and bely us extirpate it. Let us go up to our work, feel- must remain so until the inflammation (a favorable ng the same respect for what others believe to be symptom) subside, and the ossified matter, now their rights that we claim for our own ;-always re- broken up, be removed by absorption. Several weeks

> Since we have been here, Dr. Sweet has been cal also mistaken for a fracture, and treated as such for some time, by a 'regular' physician. Was I very far from the truth, do you think, when I said in my last letter, that ' there is incomparably more of quackery in the schools of law, physic and divinity, than out of them '

is now in the possession of Mr. Leavitt. HOW DID employed than is conveyed in the simple facts of the case. He etred through misconception, not wilfully of the lawful owners, for more money than it is worth to them or to any body but myself. Is that enough? -an error which, from his gentlemanly demeanor and in the loss of the use of a right arm for life. Mistak SIDERATION WAS RECEIVED BY, THE AMERICAN AND ing a dislocation for a fracture, he did probably all good result.

The truth probably is, that not one physician in hundred knows how to manage such eases; and of the body of those who make surgery their study, in scientific' form, very few are competent to discharge the duties of their profession. They are continual! ideration the New-York City Society paid to the blundering—mistaking one thing for another—mutila whose sufferings they are employed to alleviate .-What is the testimony of Dr. Sweet, on this subjectof one who has never even once advertised that he is ready to attend to all cases of bone-setting, who has never published any of the numerous certificates in his making a display of himself, or to imitate the impudent example of many a genuine quack? It is this-that, The value of the list was not only not increased dilring a constant practice of more than thirty years, he has scarcely found one 'regular' surgeon who understood his business; and his most frequent and worst cases have been those which have been managed, or rather miniminaged by the 'faculty,' who often de continued their subscription in consequence of the more mischief than good. On asking him how many transfer. I do not remember hearing of more than one times, during his long practice; (as the most sugacious that dropped it to take the Standard. are sometimes liable to err. the had mistaken the case They will here see the truth boldly announced, to of those who had come to him-as, for instance, which they have been but too willing to shut their fracture for a dislocation, or vice versa -he replied, 'In eyes-that the fac; of their taking the paper is re- not h single instance; and I have set more bones than garded as an approval of its course. There is not the could be piled in my house.' This was said emphatiname of a friend of the American Society upon the cally, but without vanity, and beyond all doubt truthsubscription list of the Emancipator that has not been fully. This region is crowded with witnesses of his equal as a bono-setter-for with the other branches of surgery I believe he does not moddle-in the United

I am constantly hearing; from various individuals with whom I happen to come in contact, accounts

his legs, (half way below the knee,) which were any apprent injury having been sustained.

Another mun had a load of heavy green oak wood limits of simple fully-and whether, when it is thus run over his right foot, across the itistep, crushing it attended by the consequences, it does not approach to pieces, and over his left limb, a little above the anklu joint, which was ground into a rut six inches dean so tightly as to require an axe (it being winter) to cut out the frozen earth around it. He was entirely cured, and at work as usual, the next season.

A lady, now living in Chaplin, was thrown from wagon, and sustained a compound fracture above the time. We are happy to state, that Mr. Garridon will ankle joint, so that the points of the bone protruded into the ground, two or three inches. Two surgeon were employed, who attempted to reduce it, and put on a paste dressing, which was not removed till the ex-Having stated, in my last letter, that I was about piration of six weeks; at which time, the wound havproceeding with Mrs. Garrison to Franklin, Connecting sloughed, and the bandage rotted, Dr. Sweet was ticut, from Northampton, for the purpose of obtaining employed by the patient to examine the case. He did the opinion of Dr. Strengs Sweet, the great ' natu- so, in the presence of the two surgeons; who declined ral bone-actter, (using this term as significant of some) removing the bandage, and insisted that the would thing not to be obtained in the school of surgery,) re- was doing well. On taking off the dressing, it was specting the nature of the injury done to her right arm found to be throughd with maggets! The lady conby being thrown out of a vehicle two months since, I plained of experiencing a burning, crawling sensation now give you the result of our visit to this place. in the wound. The attending surgeons said this was After driving our catridge to the top of a high hill caused by the knitting of the bones together! Or in Franklin, (from which is seen one of the finest Sweet told them that it was owing to the magnets prospects in all New-England,) and not knowing baving taken possession of the would internally, ind here the object of our search resided, I builed a man told them they must extract them immediately; but who was industriously at work with his soythe in a thin they could not do. He then opened the wound, and field near the road-side, and a-ked him whether be took from the limb nearly a pint of correst matterand

without success. The best surgical skill that Pila-York, but he could give no relief. Subsequently, the they are (to use a liumely but familiar illustration,) a few weeks, the boy (then six years old) was pursel ly cured. This is only one among scores of similar

instances that might be enumerated,

deprecate so much, as the exposure of their incconsis- discovering his error. Fortunately, our anti-herry inches. His clothes were nearly all torn off, and the plastering was widely stained with his blond, mingled with pieces of flesh. He was supposed to be of Non-Resistance need ony special entreaties to in dead when extricated, but soon became sensible. The duce them to attend the anniversary of the Non-Rephysicians, who were summoned, said he could not sistance Society, which is to be held in this city or live an hour, and declined attempting to relieve him.

Tuesday next? Let them see how active, indefatign

Dr. Sweet was summoned in haste, by the friends of ble, self-sacrificing are the friends of legal violence the unfortunate sufferer. He examined the man, and found that his shoulders, ribs, and breast were all badly facerated—his left arm broken near the shoulder—the tree is to be known by its fruits, and that the his right nom broken in three places between the higher the standard of moral duty is reised, the mor shoulder and elbow, much homorrhage having taken weighty are the obligations resting on those, who place-bis right knee broken in pieces, and partially claim to rally round that standard, to manifest their islocated-two of the hones of the toes of his right sincerity by their deeds. Questions of vital and abfoot loose in his stocking—a compound fracture of the sorbing interest will come up for discussion, particularly entered to the Ballot-Box and Capital back, knocked off-his shull fractured above his teft Punishment. eye-his scalp cut to the skull, and rolled up some stance-and his whole body covered with bruises and lacorations. For twenty-four hours, Dr. Sweet hill bent himself without cessation, to the task of mending the fractures, dislocations, &c. &c. The man is now in good health, and again actively employed in the

recisely similar, excepting somewhat more formida- and is to be published in pamphlet form.

average height-strongly and compactly, though not mins his position toward him, improving the short very stoutly built-has a well cast head, filled with a time he expects to be able to labor, to the relief of the good stock of sound common sense-is remarkable for bondman, and apparently applying to himself the inis mechanical ingenuity and accurate observationand is singularly endowed with those natural gifts, which admirably qualify him for his profession; the absence of which, no amount of scholastic knowledge (though excellent in its place) can ever supply. Long two properties of the States of the Universal patronage; Stitutions and laws, one half of the States of the Universal patronage; ity: I warmly commend him to universal patronage; for what is distance, or time, or money, where a limb is to be saved from deformity or from periahing? All who come will find that his charges are very reasonable; and the poor will always find him compassionable; and the poor will always find him compassionate and generous. Some surgeons, with but a tithe of the immense number of cases he has had, have made independent fortunes by the fees they have taken; but Dr. Sweet is a man of very moderate means, owning an ordinary farm of about two hundred screes, and living in a very simple manner. His education has been an ordinary farm of about two hundred acres, and living in a very simple manner. His education has been extremely limited, he being emphatically a self-taught, self-made man, and his knowledge of books is scanty, seemand means—that we share in the universal admiration, which pervades the free States of the universal admiration which pervades the free States of the universal admiration which pervades the free States of the

I see it stated, in a Norwich paper, that Dr. Samu-

EL THOMPSON, of Boston, the founder of the Thomponian system, is dead. No candid person, it seems to me, can become acquainted with the history of tha unscientific,' though genuine medical reformer, without being filled with indignation and disgust at the shameful persecution he encountered for having dared the letter of our bro. Foster. Several other co o convict the learned medical world of ignorance and cations are awaiting the decision of the editor. fully and with admiration of the courage, fortitude and persevearnce which he manifested at all times. and under all circumstances. I hesitate not to say, that he is to be reckoned among the world's benefactors, ay, and the world's martyrs. It was in my own native place, (Newburyport,) that he was first cast into a loathsome dungeon, on the idle charge of having astened the death of a patient, by mal-practice-a charge maliciously stirred up against him by some of Permit me, through this medium, to offer Gud, and secundem artem, without suffering in their week's since in Chardon-street Chapel. reputation, or being put on trial for man-killing. Fu- compelled to struggle with many obstacles, and dis ionian. But how has truth triumphed over falsehood that Boston is behind other cities in the Temperane onianism is every where fast becoming reputablehas spread throughout the entire country-has its thousands of infirmaries, and its hundreds of thousands of disciples-and is continually multiplying its :ricomplies. All this mighty change Dr. Thompson lived Slavery Fair, to be held this year, during Christmas only the State, but the world, some service-great anti-slavery cause, who have not time to work for it service. Though I do not say or believe, that he has through this medium, to send to them any pieces of exhausted the field of medical discovery or improve- silk or other desirable material which they may wish ment, (for it will not be given to any single mind to to contribute, from the size of two inches square to a do this, for we are progressive beings, and something whole piece; and such contributions shall be beauti better still undoubtedly lies beyond, in due season to fully wrought up into bags, needle-books, pin-cush and observation of its excellent results, that his sys. quality, and disposed of at the Fair to the best advantem of medical treatment is incomparably superior to that of any which the schools deign to approve. I am glad that it is not too late for me to encounter some edium for making this public avowal, for I do not care to make my voice heard in a popular shout.

Franklin is a small village, lying about eight miles Franklin is a small village, lying about eight miles northwest of Norwich, having a scattered population of about one thousand. As far as I can learn, the inhabitants are profoundly ignorant of all the reforms of the age, except that of temperance, which has made some progress here, though the taverns continue to deal out their stigtilled death and liquid damnation, and much remains to be done. Notorious as I am elsewhere—at a greater distance—here nobody appears to have heard of me—ne, not even of my being an sinfide! I Here, therefore, I can move about. an 'infidel'! Here, therefore, I can move about, without terrifying any body, and just as respectably as without terrifying any body, and just as respectably as any one clse! I intend, however, to make a public revelation of myself to such of them as may any one clase! I intend, however, to make a public revelation of myself to such of them as may choose to hear me lecture, on Tuesday evening next, when I shall endeavor to contrast the religion of the United States with Christianity, the religion of Jeeus Christ. The Rev. Dr. Nott is the venerable rabbi who is settled over the orthodox church in this place. who is settled over the orthodox church in this place.
He preaches regularly without a colleague, though he is about ninety years old, and has been here over this and perfectly respectful.—Ib. He preaches regularly without a colleague, though he one parish over sixty years! Two entire generations, therefore, have been subjected to the weekly penalty of listening to his barren, sectarian, priestly theology, which is of the most rigid sort. The condition of the people under him (as well as that of many other congregations which are somewhat similarly situated." strongly reminds me of the deplorable, yet ludicrous

the course of ten days.

Yours, for deliverance to all who are bowed down, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

IF Just Views. The editor of the Baltimore the 2d i isitor makes the following correct remarks on the position and duties of an editor :

"If we know any thing about the duties of a journalist, he should be literally independent—'independent of all sects and parties, as our own motio expresses it. He should be what all obergymen are expected to be—what, alas, bundreds are not.' They are expected to speak the truth at all times—let the effect our time nox talary collection be what if may. So an editor ought to write his thoughts openly, yet courteously, entering the real sentiments of his boach, and to look the loss of patronage in the face, when writing Yet the corps must come to this. The presswill never be respected until they do. Under a different course, they can have no social weight. Respect must be received before influence can be swayed is any relation—and the true way for an editor to he respected is to be a fearlossly honest man—to be honest to the community—honest to himself, which is, after all, the greatest achievement for humanity." If we know any thing about the duties of a jour

Do the friends of the sacred, merciful, godlike

The place of meeting will be notified in the daily papers, and may be ascertained by calling at 25, Corn-

The correspondence of John R. Morse with the 'evangelical' church of which he is a member, will be found on the fourth page. It developes the cha racteristic craft and hypocrisy of a pro-slavery church blo, attended with an equally astonishing result; but happy to perceive that friend Morse does not let his second advent views interfere with his duties to the Dr. Sweet is about forty-seven years old-of the junction, 'Oceupy till I come.'-r.

The following resolution was passed by th

Whig Convention of Essex county. Resolved, That we yield to no portion of our fellow since, was also a famous bone-sector; but neither father nor son has placed on record any of his remarkable cures, nor even kept a private list of the most difficult ones. What a pity, and what a loss!

I see it stated, in a Norwich paper, that Dr. Samuments of the state of the private list of the works of a portion of the mis-called Democratic representatives from the free States which same the states of the private list is devoted, we hold it to be a duty to do whatever shall become necessary to sustain the constitution rights of all the citizens of all the States.

> Lr To Correspondents. The communication friend H. H. Brigham is on file, for insertion; also,

An honest, faithful, industrious frish laborer is want of a situation, either on a farm in the country, (he is well acquainted with farming business,) or it this city. Apply at 25, Cornhill.

Temperance Fair.

Ma. ÉDITOR : the medical faculty, who can fill whole grave-yards thanks, as a temperance man, to the ladies who exwith their victims, in accordance with the will of cred themselves in behalf of the Fair, held a few tous was the war waged against him, and against all couragements surrounded them on all sides; but, to who dured to uphold him. It was as much as any their credit be it species, they personant, and their man's character was worth to avow himself a Thomp-efforts were crowned with success. We do not think -innocence over calumny-right over wrong-na-ture over 'scientific' imposture! Formerly, by le-gal enactment, it was lawful to swindle any Thomp-for whose special benefit the Fair was carried on; and sonian practitioner out of his fees, and he could bring it is to be hoped, that, by this effort, a new impetus o action against any of the swindlers! Now, Thomp- will be imparted, and the blessings of temperance be spread far and wide in our borders

and died at a good old age, having done not and New Year's week, begulf ladies interested in the hade the ducoy of scores of newly made abolitionists. remarkable success. Unquestionably, he has not his be revealed,) yet I am satisfied, both from experience ions, aprons, bonnets, &c., according to their size and tage of the cause. Address

M. W. CHAPMAN. ABBY SOUTHWICK, LOUISA LORING.

TTRMS:

CHARLES LESON REMOND.-Mr. Remond has

Bill Johnson Killed .- The lowa Reporter states the this notorious individual, who for the last three years has attempted to palm himself upon the public as the veritable, here of the thousand isled, was killed by his son-in-ta'w, Mr. Peck, in Mahaska county, a short time since. Mr. Peck is now in the jail of Washington county, awaiting his trial.

the Atmospheric Railway.—Several trials were the old day made in the sea rude so long and so annercifully.

We are pleasantly situated in the family of Cot.

Henry Hazen, and shall probably return to Boston in if the concern had been long established. The principles of the search o The Atmospheric Railway.—Several trials were this ciple is now proved to be eminently successful, and there is no doubt that it will, in many instances, su persede the present one.

HENP AND REPEAL. The New-Orleans Tropic the 2d inat, sinds greeting to O'Conneil as follows:

'When O'Conneil sends his missioneries to Louisians, we hope to be prepared for them: The kemp crop of Kentucky has been very good for some years, and the supply of rope will be quite sufficient for our

Kidnopping .- A free negro girl while riding ou with a young man, was kidnapped, near Jacksonville, lile, a short time since, by a couple of drawed rufflam with pistes and bowie-knives. They started in the direction of St. Louis with the prize, but were soon overtaken and secured.

William Lincoln, of Worcester, Mass. well know as an able lawyer, and distinguished for his literary attainments, who has frequently represented his fel-low-citizens in the legislature, died in that town, after

DIED-Is this city, 19th inst. Mr. George Pastor, agod 38, after a painful illness, which he sustained to the end with christian resignation.

A very destructive five occurred at Quebec on the Saturday evening before the last; sixty houses were destroyed, with numerous out-buildings.

On the 3d ult., at Torres, near Jees, in Spain, an avalanche killed 200 persons, and destroyed 42 houses. It is said that Prince Hohenlohn has been again performing miracles, by prayer, at Inspruck.

The segars and tobacco of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, fetched at the sale on Thursday last, upwards of £2000 :- London paper.

NOTICES:

NEW-ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY. The Fifth Annual Meeting of the New-England Non-Resistance Society will be held in the city of On Resistance Society will be held in the city of Boston, on TUESDAY, the 30th of Cetober, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Among other subjects that will command special attention will be that of Capital Punishment, and probably also the question of the Bailot Box. A cordial invitation to be present on this interesting occasion is extunded to persons of every sect, party, complexion and condition in the land. Especially is it entitioned on all the friends of every sect, party, complexion and condition in the land. Especially is it enjoined on all the friends of peace on earth and good will to mankind, to make all suitable arrangements to be in attendance at this aniversary.

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

niversary.

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec

Boston, Sept. 29, 1843.

ED Editors friendly to free discussion and human progress, are respectfully requested to notify their readers of this meeting.

OF NORFOLK COUNTY MEETING POST PONED.

[17 The quarterly meeting, which has been novertised for the 19th inst. has been postponed till the 9th of November.]

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. The Norfolk Co. A. S. Society will hold a quarterly meeting on THURSDAY, the 9th of November, at MILTON, in the Town Hall, commencing at 9 o'cik. A. M. It is hoped that there will be a very full attendance of abolitionists from all parts of the County, and other parts of the State. As the last quarterly meeting was omitted to provent interference with the meeting was omitted to prevent interference with the celebration of the First of August, there can be no excuse for any of its members or the friends of the Society, who are not detained by inevitable necessity staying away. It should be remembered, too, that Mitton is a new field which has received but hittle attention,

though it promises an ample harvest. This is the first anti-slavery gathering that has ever been held within the town. Let the friends who have just within the town. Let the friends who have just joined or are looking towards the cause, receive the encouragement of a numerous and enthusiastic attendance. Walpole, Wrentham, Foxboro', Medfield, Dedham, Dorchester, Roxbury, Quincy, Weymouth, and every other town that boasts of a true-hearted abolitionist, should be there on masse or by deputation, to show the strength and fervor of their anti-slavery zeal. Mesara, Garrison, Phillips, Quincy and others, will certainly be present. Let the attendance be over-

whelming. JOSIAH V. MARSHALL Dec Set

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RHODE-ISLAND STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Island State Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in Provi-dence, commencing on Wednesday, November 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will probably continue in session two or three days. It is confidently hoped that the meeting will be one of great interest, and a general attendance of friends of the cause both at home and from abroad is carnestly solicited.

AMARANCY PAINE, Secretary,

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION The Adelphic Union Library Association have made arrangements for a series of public Literary Exercises for the coming season, which will surpass in

The Lecture Committee have great pleasure in au-councing that the Introductory Locure will be deliv-red on Tuesday evening, 7th November, by Herry B. Bowditch, Esq., M. D. On succeeding Tuesday evenings, lectures will be delivered by the following The Lecture Committee have great pleasure in angentlem

William Lloyd Garrison, J. V. C Smith, M. D. Edmund Quincy, Charles L. Remond, Frederick Douglass, Paul H. Sweetser, Esq. and by other lecturers of similar ability and character, who are already partially engaged for the remain ter, who are already partially engaged for the remain der of the course. Lectures on Natural Philosophy will also be deliv

ered by a scientific gentleman.

Two Elecutionary Exhibitions will also be given by members of the Elecution Class, which will be formed at the close of the first lecture, and which all holders of tickets will be artitled to join. Debates by members of the Class will also constitute a portion of the exercises.

Holders of tickets will also be entitled to the priv-

ileges of the Library.
The Lectures will be delivered in the Smith School
Room, and will commence precisely at So'clock.
Tickets for the course, at 75 cents each, admitting a lady and gentleman, or 50 cents each single, may be obtained at No. 25, Cornhill, or of either of the Com

mittee of Arrangements.

WM. C. NELL,

CHARLES A. BATTISTE,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, EDWARD B LAWTON, J. B. SANDERSON, JOEL W. LEWIS,

ALFRED G. HOWARD,

Arrangements.

The Ladies connected with the Zion Church, West entre-street, Boston, intend holding a FAIR, com-Cencing on the second TUESDAY of NOVEMBER, for the purpose of liquidating the debt on said church; and they call on the friends of moral and religious asociations to aid in this enterprise. Articles will be thankfully received, and may be left at the office of the Emancipator, No. 7 Cornhill, directed to the care of

J. C. BEMAN, pastor of said church. ANNA LOGAN, President. ARIANNA ADAMS, Secretary. Boston, Oct. 5th, 1843.

New and Grand Invention. FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.

this wonderful invention, a letter and duplicate B can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordi-

D can be written in one operation, with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with so ordinary pen and ink.

To the moreantile, professional and travelling part of the community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of time, trooped from the Manifold Weiter is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently in never wears by use? For banks, insurance offices, merchants, mon of business generally; lawyers, postemesters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. it is an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis's Manifold Writer, has been in successful operation two years, during which time the propriator

operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observation it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article ways are proposed to the property of the article ways. of the article were examined into by three of th

of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who prenounced it to be a very ingenious and useful confrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents. Consequently a modal was awarded by the Institute.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to proagte this article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above estire, without alteration or abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William attei.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William-strei, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

MRS. NANCY PRINCE,

WOULD respectfully inform her friends, that she may be found at the corner of Belknap and Myrtic-atreets, where she will attend to dress and cloak-making, pantaloon-making, &c. Also, particular attention paid to boys clother.

WANTS! WANTS!!

SEVERAL young men are in want of situations as assistant teachers, clerks, &c. Also others as purters, ceachmen, house servants, &c. A gued tailor can find immediate employment on

WILLIAM C. NELL, 25, Cornhill,

NEW PUBLICATIONS

For Sale at 25, Cornhill.

HE

enry V

I. LLO

OL.

S

POETRY.

For the Liberator INDIVIDUAL ACTION.

I dreampt that a drought had come over the land-There was nothing but dryness on every hand; The earth was all crucked, and as bard as a stone, And nothing upon its dry surface had grown For many a day,

Since that drought gained way; The grass was all withered and scorched on the plain, And the leaves, parched and stiffened, hung panting for rain;

And the flowers, shrunk and drooping, For moisture seemed stooping; And the wimpling rill, That flowed down from the hill, No longer run murmuring along through the dell, But left its wide channels the story to tell.

The cattle that used to find posture around, Now, hungry and thirsty, gazed sad on the ground; And the rivers themselves were so puny and small, That vessels could hardly sail on them at all. All nature seemed grouning and groaning again, And cracking, and gaping, and crying for rain. Well, at last in the horizon small clouds appear,

And then they grew targer, and near and more near Till at length they had cover'd the hemisphere round, And big drops began to appear on the ground; Then in showers, then in floods, and in torrents they fell,
And splashed in right cornest on mountain and dell

Now a drop of the rain felt by chance on my hand-How puny it seem'd for a purpose so grand!-Pray what can you do,' I enquired, 'little thing, That so far and so fast you should come wandering What was earn you be, for un object so great, That you hasten wlong at wo mighty a rate?" What use can I be for, and what can I do, And why do I hasten so quick the air through: Why, I come to give moisture and life to the earth, That the herbs that are dead may once more spring

That the hills and the plains once again may look green,

And the flowers in their beauty and brightness be seen 5 That verdure may cover the forests and trees,

And gladness may aprend o'er the mountains and leas, And the streams again trickle stong the rock side, And murmuring down to the rivers may glide.' But you! You can't do this, so weak and so small The work would be done though you never should fall.

"Tis true I can't do it alone; but I may Perform all the part that is ever given me to play; And weak though I may be, and puny and small, I still have a duty, and must do it all. And though I might famey I scarce would be missed That cannot absolve me from this my behest. I woke from my vision, and thought

On the lesson that thus I had got, I knew that the work for the Christian is great, ot weakness can never excuse him to wait; I felt that I, too, had a duty to do, And weak though I might be, and with me but few And though I might not do the whole to be done, I still must perform all my duty for one. J. OSWALD MURRAY.

LINES

Tis guilt to pure the suffering poor When fainting for our aid; To spure the supplient from our door Whose labor is unpaid! 'Tis guilt to hoard a treasur'd store, Purchas'd by wrongs and tears; To bear the famish'd men implore, Yet mock his pains and fears.

Tis guilt on this bright earth to goze Ungratefully and cold; Yet more to blight the fertile face Of all that we behold ! For bright green fields that God has given To place a desert there; And then in inselt charge on Heaven That region of despair !

'Tis guilt to rob the orphan'd one; mock the widow's wo; To sit upon a naughty throne And laugh when tears do flow ; To tax the land till, burden'd down, The people bend and weep, Then turn away from every grean, And lordly revels keep.

Tis guilt to lead the innec To evil and to sin, To bribe them down that dark descent Where countees wees begin To think all life must minister To luxury and pride, And live in state without a fear.

Whatever woes betide. But there's a deeper guilt than this, Of deadlier, darker fame, Which makes life's warm current freete With an indignant shame?

It is to crush the liberties Of a whole people's trust! And view unmov'd their agonies When struggling in the dust. It is degrading chains to place

That freedom from the earth to chare For which the good have died! Shades of the tried and virtuous few, Look from your bright abode ! That cause, to which ye clung so true, Now under foot is trad.

Vain were your prayers, leats and pains, Your blood was vainly pour'd; For shame your country's council stains The dungeon and the sword !

Said a Bud to a Thorn. I this Rosebush adorn Which Zephyr, in blushes discloses ; And I prithee, now tell, All my fears to dispel,

THE BUD-AS INITATIOS.

Why a thorn should be grafted with roses? The dew-drop's desire I claim for my sire,

Then say why with thee I'm contrusted Said the Thorn-I am here, To romind thee, my dear, That beauty, in time, must be blasted I am here topleclare,

That, though youthful and fair, Youth and lovliness die in a minute; But virtues and truth Raise the roses of youth From the green-sodded grave when they're in it?

SONNET, FROM BARUFFALDI.

Stern Winter knocks at dying Autume's gate, With all his stormy troop and drear array, And Autumn bids his yielding doors give way, And drops his sceptre, and resigns his state. But rosy-fingered Spring comes forth elate, And scares the hoary tyrant from his prey, Then yields in turn, and feels her feeble away Before the sultry Summer sun abate.

As wave to wave succeeds, Times mighty tide Glides on and on. The horned moon in heaven Succeeds the sun's bright chariot in her turn, The seasons with the sun come forth in pride, To man alone no second spring is given, And years roll on, oh! never to return!

COMMUNICATIONS.

Between John R. Morse, of Walpole, and the Com mittee of the Evangelical Church in Sherburne. SHERBURNE, April 7, 1843]

MR. J. R. MORSE:

rendered sickly by the gnawings of this fell description duct, for some time past, that your feelings towards your Christian brethren in this place have sustained some unhappy change. We have noticed that when you have been in town you have absented yourself from our religious meetings, and even from our communion, and that you have appeared to have wholly lost that interest in the welfare of the church which you once manifested. Besides, we have been repeatedly informed by others, that such is the fact. Under these circumstances, we feel it our duty to ask you to inform us, by letter or otherwise, what is the real truth in the case. We feel conscious that we have entertained the kindest feelings toward you, and that we have endeavored to treat you will enter that in the same feelings toward us, and that you will enter the same feelings toward us, and that you will enter that in the same feelings toward us, and that you will enter the same feelings toward us, and that you will enter the same feelings toward us, and that you will enter the same feelings toward us, and that you will enter the same feelings toward us, and that you will enter the same feelings toward us, and that you will enter the same feelings toward us, and that you will enter the same feelings toward us, and that you will enter the same extent mentioned here, still, you have so far made manifest your indifference to, if not approbation of them, as to bring yourselves under the same condemnation. It seems clear to my mind, that you have been willing 'to trample on Dear Brother-We have inferred from your o

EDMUND DOWSE, Pastor,
DANIEL LELAND,
AARON COOLIDGE,
HORACE WIGHT,
Church.

WALPOLE, April, 26, 1843. To the Members of the Evangelical Church in She

burne, Mass. : In answering the communication of your Pastor and Committee, received 15th inst., I feel called up-on to use great plainness of speech, but hope I may be enabled to do it in love; and though I may speak with seeming boldness, yet I desire to realize that am but human, and liable to err. I shall utter what verily believe to be trath, so far as may appear to me necessary at this time, relative to the position of the church (using the word church to mean the pro-fessed church) in the fear of the Lord, without regard to consequences. Humbly asking the guidance of Him who has said, 'If any lack wisdom, let him of Him who has said, 'If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God.' There are those among you whom I can call dear brethren and sisters, and that, too, in a peculiar sense, when I consider the circumstances under which we came together and professed our faith in Jeaus Christis. The many trials and crosses I experienced while among you, seemed to bind me to you with a stronger than threefold cord; and even no w, after my name has for so long a time been cast out as evil, as I call to my recollection those times which so tried my soul, and re-count hose essense of deep and solemn interest, I can hardly refrain from dropping a tear, and esspecially when called upon by you for the why and wherefore of my present position, which, if I am not deceived, I have taken from a sense of duty in view of my obligations to my Lord and Master.

to you with a stronger than threefold cord; and even now, after my name has for so long a time been cast out as evil, as I call to my recollection those times which so tried my soul, and re-count those seasons of deep and solemn interest, I can hardly refrain from dropping a terr, and especially when called upon by you for the why and wherefore of my present position, which, if I am not deceived, I average and thereby give countenance to that compients to my Lord and Master.

You say it is apparent that my feelings toward you have sustained some unhappy change, and that you rive me as having wholly lost that interest in the you rive me as having wholly lost that interest in they came to possess more or less of the feeling which the disciples of our Lord manifested on one occasion, when they saw one casting out devils in they came to possess more or less of the feeling which the disciples of our Lord manifested on one occasion, when they saw one casting out devils in they came to possess more or less of the feeling which the disciples of our Lord manifested on one occasion, when they saw one casting out devils in they came to possess more or less of the feeling which the disciples of our Lord manifested on one occasion, when they saw one casting out devils in they came to possess more or less of the feeling which the disciples of our Lord manifested on one occasion, when they saw one casting out devils in they came to possess more or less of the feeling which the disciples of our Lord manifested on one occasion, when they saw one casting out devils in they came to possess more or less of the feeling which the disciples of our Lord manifested on one occasion, when they saw one casting out devils in they came they forbade him, and when asked why, they answered, Boacause he followeth not us. You well know, both as individuals and as a body, that the cause of the slave lapparently at lessly has, for a long time, been allowed a place in my heart, and a prominent place, too, and that some of you have at times had your bumanity without Christianity, but Christianity without humanity was a problem thard for me to solve. In process of time, the majority came to be 'abolitionists.' They thought slavery a great evil; but one could hardly resist the conviction, that while one could nardly resist the conviction, that while they viewed slavery a direful calamity, they regard-ed immediate emancipation as fraught with conse-quences still more dreadful, and notwithstanding outward professions, were in reality at heart rank And some of these fruits I am compelled to name in a particular manner, that you may know some of the reasons why I find syself in my present position.

What but a pro-slavery spirit would find fault with one of the deacons because he spoke a few words, from the plainness of his heart, to the Sabbath School children, and told them how much greater their privileges were than those of the poor slave children of the South. What but the spirit of the South. What but the spirit of the south of the south of the south of the spirit of the south. What but the spirit of the south of the south of the south of the spirit of the south of the south of the south of the spirit of the south of the south of the spirit of the spirit of the south of the spirit of the

induce the minister to gag down a brother, by tell-ing him authoratively that anti-slavery was a topic foreign to the objects of a prayer meeting, and that once for all, he would not countenance such innova-What manner of spirit does the church po tion? What manner of spirit does the church pos-sess that will pass resolutions condemning slavery, and then excommunicate one of its members because he would be true to his principle, and according to his ability speak often of the duties of the Christian toward his suffering brother? Where is the human-ity of that church, who close, their meeting-house and vestry doors against those who come among them in behalf of the bruised and lacerated victime who are groaning in that great southern prison-house—yea more, that will close them against the fugitive himself, though he may come in person and beg to be admitted within those 'consecrated walls,' to tell the simple story of his wrongs?

Another reason is the homage paid to the god of war. But you say we are all opposed to war; so say those of whom I speak. So might the devil say he was opposed to sin, but we should be slow to believe was opposed to sin, but we should be slow to be him, unless he were disposed to carry out the principle, in some degree, at least in action. So, in the other case, if the church dreaded war, they would the access preparatory to it; in which other case, if the church dreaded war, they would not sanction the process preparatory to it; in which case the superintendant of the Sabbath School could not well have passed unrebuked, seeing he was commander of a military company at the same time, which he was wont to parade occasionally, to shew that he was not tinetured with no-governmentism, but a friend to law and order. Thus, on the sabbath, teaching the children to use the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God, and on training days the duty of loving and forgiving our enemies by stabbing them to the heart with a sword of steel.

Still they all believe that the weapons of our warfare are not earnal, but spiritual, and continue to compromise, and if it places individuals or bodies spirit, which is the word of God, and on training days the duty of loving and forgiving our enemies by stabbing them to the heart with a sword of steel. Still they all believe that the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but spiritual, and continue to pray for the happy time when swords shall b; beat into ploughshares, and spears into pruning-hooks, and nations learn war no more. Was it a dread of war that caused prominent individualsof the church to invite Jacob Ide, D. D. of Medway, to preach against non-resistance, who, in the course of his sermon, the training of Jesus, when he said, 'Resist the duty of protection may in some instances limit the precepts of Christ.' How does this compare with the teachings of Jesus, when he said, 'Resist not evil?' 'Do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you'? I do not ask, as did the individual alluded to, Is it common sense? Is it reasonable? I ask for none of your vain philosophy—none of your suppositions or surmisings, but I do ask, in the reachings of Christ? Will such a doctrine with the teachings of Christ? Will such a doctrine obtain in your millennium? If not right then, how can it be right now, for you ought to have it settled in your mind, once for all, that truth is not a creature of circumstance, to be affected by time or place.

Another thing I will mention, and that is, con-horse the protection, and that is, con-horse hearther and sisters with whom a surface of the current of the present individual allowed to be regarded as a member of this church?' I do not see as when you consider you consider your surface hearther of this church?' I do not see as one of your number?

Your second question.—'Do you wish to be regarded as a member of this church?' I do not see as well heave the present individual allowed as a member of this church?' I do not see as the most searching criticism? It without concealment—without compromise, and if the truth, without concealment—without compromise, and if the truth, without conc

ture of circumstance, to be affected by time or place.

Another thing I will mention, and that is, conformity to the world. Take the subject of dress, for instance, and how are the church affected by it? How can you distinguish them from the world, unless it be from the fact that they lead the way it he extravagancies of the times, for with the command 'Be not conformed to this world' they seem to have little or no concern. What, I ask, has the Christian to do with ornaments, whether he be a 'watchman on the wall,' one in the process of preparation, or a private member of the church, whether male or female? But we find that fashion, with all its train of baneful influence, has a footbold there, and what appears still worse, is the manifest unwillingness to

have the subject broached in a religious meeting.

In allor, thus it is, and they seem to love to have it is.

Once more. A want of faithfulness respecting the awful sin of licentiousness. What is the influence of the church as a body. This is the standing before the church as a body. This is the standing on the latter of the church for the current year. We cause we deemed it a duty incumbent on us. We have written at the request of individuals, and because we deemed it a duty incumbent on us. We have mitten at the request of individuals, and because we deemed it a duty incumbent on us. We cause we deemed it a duty incumbent on us. We have mitten at the request of individuals, and because we deemed it a duty incumbent on us. We cause we deemed it a duty incumbent on us. We have not delayed to bring the correspondence before the church on account of timidity or craft, but because we supposed that the proper time was not yet. We design to do this as soon as practicable, and we sufficiently intolerance and persecution, and though God by the prophet has said, 'Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, shew my people their transfer of the church. We have the inquiry goes forth—' Watchman, what of the night?'

They answer, It is a 'delicate subject,' and thus a dofferssed to you. Will you have the goodness to let us have that letter until we can copy it, and then inquiry goes forth—' Watchman, what of the night?'

They answer, It is a 'delicate subject,' and thus a Boston in May you would give me a call when you are this way. If I am guilty of those things which you insin the ry people,' apply in my case? But you may say, we are not guilty of those things any of the popular sins of the day, and unless he has the brand of understance and nearly the correspondence before the church. We have the whole thus far, with the exception of the letter first respondence before the church. We have the inquiry goes forth—' Watchman, what of the night?'

They answer, It is a 'delicate subject,' and thus a Boston in Ma

not approbation of them, as to bring yourselves under the same condemnation. It seems clear to my mind, that you have been willing 'to trample on humainity, and disregard its essential claims.'

The persecution (for I can call it by no other name) of brother and sister Babcock; from what did it arise, but from the fact that they were constant readers of the Liberator, edited by that lover of his race, whose motto is, 'My country is the world, my countrymen all mankind'—that coble specimen of humanity, William Lloyd Garrison?

How has your minister treated some of those who have come among you as the advocates of the perishing bondmen, to wake up your sympathies in their behalf? Has he not echoed the miserable unrecry, 'Garrison men?' Thus, in effect, saying, if an individual will not cast off and hate Garrison, and

ividual will not cast off and hate denounce him as an infidel, he is unworthy of confidence as an abolitionist. The existence of this spirit was apparent when I was last among you in 1838-9, and more recent developments seem to settle the point, that it is much the same with you as the the point, that it is much the same with you as with the church generally, giving the weight of your influence to prop up that awful system of iniquity which robs man of himself, puts asunder what God has joined together, shuts out from the soulthe light of the glorious gospel of the blessed God, and in the person of his disciples sells the Lord Jesus Christ upon the auction-block; for this same Jesus has said, 'Inasmuch as we have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.' And you fellowship those either directly or

of the times sufficient to warrant such a conclusion; and seeing these things are so, how important that we awake to our duty—that we search and see whether we are living for self, or the 'glory of God'—that when the Saviour comes in the clouds of heaven, we may receive the crown laid up for all those that love his appearing and kingdom; for it is to them that look for Him He will appear a second time without sin unto salvation.

time without sin unto salvation.

Yours for gospel truth,

say, that we regret that you should cherish such feelings and opinions, and that you should pursue such a course of conduct toward your christian brethren in this place.

In order that we may understand your position more clearly, we wish to propose a few questions, and we should like to have you give us answers as oon as convenient.

1. Do you believe the church in this place i

guilty of those things specified in your letter?

2. Do you wish to be regarded as a member of this church? 3. Do you consider yourself as having withdrawn

from this church? If you will answer the above questions without delay, you will much oblige the Con

EDMUND DOWSE, DANIEL LELAND AARON COOLIDGE, HORACE WRIGHT, Sherburne, July 1, 1843.

burne, Mass.:
Your first communication was, as I suppose, made in behalf of the church, who through you in

with myself. If my first letter has not been withwith myself. If my trex letter has not been with-held from timidity, I have some reason to suppose it has been from policy. The minds of a large majori-ty of the church needed to go through a preparatory process in order that those glaring truths there held to view might not have the effect to weaken a solitary link in that chain which binds them down to

party and sect.

More than five months have elapsed since the More than five months have elapsed since the foregoing correspondence commenced, and as one month after another has gone without any action upon my communication, I have felt some anxiety as to what might be the result. It is trying to my feelings to be brought thus in contact with those with whom I have so often taken sweet counsel. But however much I may wish the good opinion of my fellow-men, I ought to regard truth as paramount to all other considerations. I have delayed to speak, and perhaps too long, since I began to see the injusty that is fostered in the bosom of the church. Where is that bold, fearless rebuke of sin, that should characterize the followers of Christ? Where do we see that broad line of distinction which ought ever to stand out in bold relief, so that every one who looks may read all living characterize. The salt sand perhaps too long, since I began to see the in-iquity that is fostered in the bosom of the church. Where is that bold, fearless rebuke of sin, that should characterize the followers of Christ? Where do we see that broad line of distinction which ought ever to stand out in bold relief, so that every one who looks may read in living characters—'The salt of the earth'—'The light of the world'? And why is it? one reason is, the pulpit is false to its trust, in crying peace and safety, when sudden destruction cometh. It bends to the popular will, and I believe multitudes who heed its lullaby will go down to eternal ruin, and their blood he required at the

MISCELLANY.

From the Providence Herald. London Peace Convention. Ma. EDITOR:

You have repeatedly published short articles of mine on the Peace movement. I ask now that you would insert the following in relation to the London Peace Convention, helden on 22d June last, in Exe-

It seems there were about 300 delegates present, It seems there were about 300 delegates present, of England, France, Switzerland, and from other parts of the continent of Europe, and about seventeen delegates from the United States. It was in session four days. Several members of the English Parliament took part in the proceedings, a number of clergymen, physicians and private individuals, and the Marquis de la Rochfaucauld Lisneourt, President of the Society of Christian Morals of Paris. After the preparation of the Convention, the Secretary stated the Society of Christian Morais of Paris. After the organization of the Convention, the Secretary stated the circumstances which gave rise to the Convention and objects contemplated by it—when R. I. Rous, late a lieutenant in the royal news, proposed an amentment to the principle on which the Convention was formed, affirming that very, whether offensive or defensive, was inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity. This was no doubt done with a view, in part, to test the peace, ringingles of those compensate the

Convention; and it came from the right source. A man having been in the royal navy, could judge pretty well whether any kind of war could possibly be onsistent with Christianity. This proposition is disposed of in the Advocate of Peace for the present nth, by the few words following: 'But, after a lengthened discussion, it was negatived. This, in my view, decided the character of the Convention. Now, I ask leave to request the managers of the Advocate of Peace to bunt up the debates on this proposition, and let their readers have them in October Now, I ask leave to request the managers of the Advocate of Peace to bunt up the debates on this proposition, and let their readers have them in October or November; they might enlighten many of their readers herezbouts—professed Christian readers, I mean, who will not attend a meeting of the friends of Peace, where the question is discussed, 'Is all war contrary to the gospel?' Perhaps Doct Cox, of New-York, who, not long since, defended capital punishment in the Tabernacle there, (and who was one of the Vice President of the Convention), and if he said any thing, was probably in favor of shooting down or hanging up his neighbor or brother under some circumstances. Perhaps, if we can have the debate, this Rev. D. D. may convince some of us poor illiterate Christians, that it is perfectly in accordance with the life and teachings of Jesus, the Prince of Peace, to be engaged in shooting and hanging their neighbors and brothers. Again—John Burnett, of Cambercaell, a clergyman, (God bless him.) read a paper on the essential sinfulness of war, and its direct opposition to the spirit and precepts of Christianity, the prosperity of nations, &c., and it is said that it elicited frequent demon-John Burnett, of Campercaeil, a clergyman, (God bless him.) read a paper on the essential sinfulness of war, and its direct opposition to the spirit and precepts of Christianity, the prosperity of nations, &c., and it is said that it elicited frequent demonstrations of approval. It was referred to a committee—and what was the result? Why, the committee reported that the document should be published, with the author's many contents of the committee reported that the document should be published. with the author's name attached, but that it should be so his own responsibility. These true and good peace men don't intend to take such responsibility—nor they. But they applaud the paper, and pass a vote of thanks to John Burnett for preparing it. It is reported, that the Convention was addressed by Messer, Price. Exster and Wright, of Philadel. Mesers. Price, Foster and Wright, of Philadelic, and O'Neil and Webb, of Dublin, but their phic, and O'Neil and Webs, of Dublin, but their observations were principally directed to unimportant resolutions, some of which were deferred or withfrawn.' I can hardly think that Henry C. Wright or Richard D. Webb, two of as great philantropists as are to be found, one on either side of the tig pond, should have spent their breath on unimpotant resolutions. Give us the subjects and speeches, and let us judge for ourselves. Again—the following resolution was offered by Mr. Beggs, of Natingham, seconded by Mr. O'Neill: 'That this Convention, having solemaly avowed its convictio of the essential sinfulness of war, would earnealy invite the attention of their fellow-citizens to theconsideration of the question, how far they are jutified in continuing their support, pecuniary or otherwise, to warlike establishments.' Crawford, M. P., Joseph Starge and others, urged the mover to are justined in continuing their support, pecuniary or otherwise, to warlike establishments.' Crawford, M. P. Joseph Sturge and others, urged the move to withdaw the resolution, as it might appear in some remots way to call upon the people to resist the payment of taxes; and the resolution was withdrawn.

As here are some redeeming circumstances attending the Peace Convention, I will reserve them. Steep isinglass twenty-four hours in common white

way. If I am guilty of those things which you insinuate are 'characteristic' of the Committee, why not come and talk the matter over?

Yours affectionately,

E. Dowse.

I should suppose it quite immaterial whether I had been corresponding with a standing or special Committee. Whether they were chosen with a view to a general supervision of the affairs of the body, or selected with special reference to my case. I do not see as their obligations to me or to others would be any more weighty in the one case than the other.

The reasons why I have not, as yet, placed myself in a position to 'to talk the matter over,' if they are not obvious to all, will readily present themselves to those who have been placed in like circumstances with myself. If my first letter has not been with—

days which you in singular what is an infidel? Some may ask; truly, we cannot say; the dictionary meaning every one knows to be, an unbeliever, one who rejects Christianity, and do all in his own way, and as his own conscience dictates, ten chances to one, he will not escape the imputation. If this is doubted, let any candid man look around him, and witness the reformers of the age; how many are there but what have been over and over again called infidels? But very few. We could name scores of men, who have been over and over again called infidels? But what is an infidel? Some may ask; truly, we cannot say; the dictionary meaning every one knows to be, an unbeliever, one who rejects Christianity, and do all in his own way, and as his own may believe Caristianity, and do all in his own way, and as his own conscience dictates, ten chances to one, he will not escape the imputation. If this is doubted, let any candid man look around him, and witness the reformers of the age; how many are there but what have been over and over again called infidels? But very few. We could name scores of men, who have been over and over again called infidels? We cannot say; the dictionary meaning every one knows to be, an unbeliever, one who related the world, found, who have not run clear of the charge. Verily, if those are infidels that are so styled at the present day, the sooner that infidelity prevails, the better.

THE CHURCH .- The church may not be inaptly compared to a pedagogue who has grown gray in the exercise of his authority, and who becomes more harsh and morose with increasing age, because conscious of the decline of his power. Accustomed to implicit obedience from his disciples, he cannot conceive that they should outgrow their unquestioning government—the youth shakes the school dust, the reasoner, the church dust, from his feet; hastens to act and think for himself, and wins the palm of lib-erty to which his nature and his rights entitle him.

Truly Eloquent.

to my mind this world is in an awful state, with the elements of its own destruction busily at work, while the church are flattering themselves with the idea of a glorious happy time yet to come in this world, forgetting that the tares and wheat are to grow together until the harvest, and that the large is a summarket of the property of the propert Washingtonianism has given birth to as brillian

world, forgetting that the tares and wheat are to grow together until the barvest, and that the harvest is the end of the world.

And now, brother Garrison, if I know my own heart, my only motive in giving this correspondence publicly, is to do good to my fellow-mone, and thereby promote the glory of God; and may this be my desire—this my prayer till the things of time and sense recede from my vision.

Yours for God and humanity,

JOHN R. MORSE.

1 have come twelye miles to attend this meeting —yet I do not value my time—I feel rewarded by what I see around me. My friends, I have trod the streets of proud old London, and the winds of distant India have fanned these furrowed cheeks of mine. My keel has been upon every see, and my name upon many a tongue. Heaven blessed me with one of the best of wives,—and my children—oh, why should I speak of them? My home was once a paradise. But I bowed, like a brute, to the killing cup—my eldest son tore himself from his deonce a paradise. But I bowed, like a Brute, to the killing cup—my eldest son tore himself from his degraded father, and has never returned. My young heart's idol—my beloved and suffering wife—has gone broken-hearted to her grave. And my lovely laughter, whose image I seem to see in the beau tiful around me—once my pride and my hope— pined away in sorrow and mouraing, because her father was a dronkard, and now sleeps by her moth-er's side. But I still live to tell the history of my shame, and the ruin of my family. I still live—and stand here before you to offer up my heart's fervent gratitude to my Heavenly Father, that I have been enatched from the brink of the drunkerd's grave. I live to be a sober man. And while I live, I shall live to be a sober man. And while I live, I shall struggle to restore my wandering brethren again to the bosom of society. This form of mine is wasting and bending under the weight of years. But, my young friends, you are just blooming into life; the places of your fathers and mothers will soon be vacant. See that you came up to fill them with pure hearts and anointed lips! Bind the blessed pledge firmly to your hearts, and be it the Shibboleth of life's warfare.

NEW SHOE MACHINE. The N. Y. Evening Post gives the following description of the manner of making shoes by a machine owned by Mr. Ruggles, of Gold-street, in that city:

The sole leather is first pressed between wooden rollers, which makes it extremely firm and compact

--Inu ration cuts it into the proper shape. another machine is busy making steel wire into screws of about three feet in length, all of which is done with surprising celerity. A fourth machine punches the sole with holes, inserts the screw, and cuts it off at the proper length. All that is then necessary is to rivet the screws by a few blows with a hammer on an anvil. The soles manufacture in this way are superior to the Napoleon, inasmuch as the rivets adhere better, and the leather is rendered more compact. They are produced with infinitely less labor, and can be afforded about fifty

connected with puddles, and at every pitch of the Its motion may be regulated by means of the re-

quisite machinery, as certainly as a steam engine. He calculates that he can move a ship from 20 to 30 miles an hour. Every element, is now being brought under the control of science for the benefit of the human race.—Watchman of the Valley.

Goon Abvice. There is much good sense in the

tending the Peace Convention, I will reserve them for anther communication, especially as this will take ap as much room in your paper as you can spare—and close by simply remarking that there were some noble souls in that Convention, which I wish o introduce to the notice of your readers.

S. W. W.

Peke. A late 'Advocate of Peace' states that Englad and France are reducing their standing armie. Sir Robert Peel gives the annual estimates for the army and navy in England at about four millies less than last year. And France has an army about one hundred and fifty tnousand less than last year. Let no man despise the triumph of peace.

A Seemen Cement For Glass, Wood, etc.—Steep isinglass twenty-four hours in cemmon white brandy, then geatly boil, and keep stirring until the composition is well mixed, and a drop, if cooled, will become a strong jelly. Then strain it through a clean linea clot into a vessel to be kept closely a clean linea clot into a vessel to be kept closely a colorless fluid. Dishes of wood, glass, or earthen, if united with this common, will break. In applying armie, Sir Robert Peel gives the annual estimates for the army and navy in England at about four millies less than last year. And France has an army altone hundred and fifty thousand less than last year. Let no man despise the triumph of peace.

The Voice of Duty, by Adia Ballon.
The Brotherhood of Thieves, by S.S. Poster. Pierpont's Discourse on the Latimer Case. Pierponi's and Garrison's Poens.
Dr. Channing's Address at Lenox.
Anti-Slavery Melodies,
Kiss for a Blow.
Ten Years of Experience, &c. &c.

> RESPIRATORS OR BREATH AND BODY-WARMING IN.

NGLISH and American Respirators, the last made under the direction of Dr. H. I. Bewerter, may be laid at 17 fieldford-street, at Theodore Respirator Apothecary Shop, and at Mrs. Allen, 2813 Washington-street, 3 doors north of Bedfordsham.

Boston.

This Instrument is useful for all persons This taxtrument is meetin for all persons in be exposed to cold, seamen, coachmen, tra-public fecturers, &c. as it prevents the animal from passing off from the body of the wea-rapidly as it would otherwise. It is invaluable afflicted with cough during the cold months year. September 29. 3m.

DENTAL SURGERY Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Dentist.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Boston RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Boston and strangers visiting the city, who stend in need of the operations of a Dentia, that he may be found at his office, corner of Washington-arret as La Grange Place, where all operations on the teeth, necessary either for beauty or preservation, are parameter and upon scientific and philosophical principles. Particular attention paid to cleaning and filing decayed teeth with gold, thereby arresting the progress of disease, and rendering them useful for may year. Dr. B. baving had many years practical experience, is confident that the care give satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. Mineral teeth from one to a fall set, inserted in the best maner, and on the most reasonable terms. All

from one to a fall set, inserted in the best maner, and on the most reasonable forms. All operation warranted. Extracting 25 cts.; other charges in portion.

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OFFICE No. 1 1-2, TRENOST ROW, LONG experience in the practice of Dental Sup-the Teeth in all their various stages, and the last

mode of treatment.

Artificial Teeth supplied of the purest materialism Artificial Teeth supplied of the purest materialisal insurted on the most approved principle, without lintures or wires, so as to aid materially in speech as mastication without subjecting the patient to the shr consequences which so frequently cases where the have been set without care or attention to the shreture of the maxillary bone.

Specimens of work to be seen at the office. Inticular attention paid to the management of the great of children's teeth. Treatment for the Tie delogran, diseased Antrana, &c Every operation warranted give perfect satisfaction to those who may fare havilt a call.

Persons visiting the city in want of Testh in the contraction of the city in want of Testh in the contraction of the city in want of Testh in the city in the city in want of Testh in the city in the ci

Persons visiting the city in want of Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, can have them accurately filled in fer May 19

> THE TRICOPHEROUS. OR MEDICATED COMPOUND

now acknowledged by thousands, who use it I have acknowledged by thousands, who we it is ly, to be the only remedy to prevent baldens, so to restore the hair that has fallen off, or become the to prevent grey hair; to cure and remove every ap-pearance of scurf and dandroff from the hair, and is pearance of scurf and dandroff from the hair, and in keep it in the most healthy, soft and gloss state, yet free from all oily and greasy appearance. The chief virtues of the Tricopherous, or Medicaled Campond, virtues of the Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, are: 1st, Its Dracing, strengthening, and clarifying properties. 2d, Its gently stimulating the actions of the skin. 3d, Its producing and encouraging a reaction in the bulb or root, and particularly in the pulp, which receives the vessels and nerves, gring life and rigar to the hair. 4th, Its equalizing the circulation of the fluids. 5th, Its freeing the skin from the effects of perspiration, scurf and dandroff, and deposing the hair to curl. 6th, And, its frequent use will request the hair in beauty and health to the latest proof of life. For sale at A. S. JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 3d for from Washington st.

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RESPECTFULLY informs his seafaring breises,
and the public, that his old stand is conducted a
the Temperance system, where he will use his he
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Aug. 1

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